

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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ARCHITECTS' SOCIETY INVITED TO SUBMIT STATE HOUSE PLANS

Commission Extends Invitation After Hearing Councilor MacGregor and Others on Two Schemes Before It

HARMONY DESIRED

Designers Will Make Drawings for Office Building That Will Harmonize With the Bulfinch Front

As a result of a hearing on State House extension plans before the State House commission today the Society of Architects will name a committee to consider plans for the erection of an office building which will harmonize with the Bulfinch front and not interfere with a possible extension of that front. This committee will appear before the commission, with such plans, next Thursday morning.

Several Boston architects and Councilor Alexander MacGregor appeared before the commission today. The former favored lateral extension of the Bulfinch front while the councilor advocated the erection of an office building.

William R. Chapman, an architect, who prepared the plans for the State House committee, stated that a wing on the east side of the State House would cost as much as the proposed office building but would have only half as much capacity. He maintained that certain figures submitted by Mr. MacGregor were a mistake since the lowest bid he had received for the construction of an office building was \$352,000. The latter, he said, would cover a building to occupy all the land owned by the state west of the State House whereas to extend through to Joy street would cost about \$680,000.

"If the people and the press of this state are unanimous," said Mr. MacGregor, "on any one question it is in their desire that there should be a business-like administration at the State House this year. This state is now paying \$55,000 a year in office rentals for departments that cannot be housed at the State House. On Mt. Vernon street we own four houses that bring an annual rental to the state of \$1900. On such land we propose erecting a six-story office building at an expense of \$285,000, this building to be connected with the State House by a tunnel. It will suitably house all the different departments, increase their effectiveness, save time and labor and so promote efficiency all along the line."

C. Howard Walker opposed the office building plan and urged that there should not be a collection of practically unrelated buildings, but all extensions should be made in harmony with the central building.

C. H. Blackall, representing the Boston Art Club, said the Bulfinch front and the dome are distinct assets to the state, as they are known all over the world, and bring many people to Boston. He thought it would be a serious mistake to throw their effectiveness away.

W. D. Austin said 55 members of the Architects Club are united in their opposition to the office building plan. No state in the country, he said, can have a capitol building so beautiful as ours if we grasp our opportunity to improve the present building, and do away with the unsightly elongation.

REPORT ORDERED ON THE WORKS ONE-TERM BILL

WASHINGTON—The Senate committee on judiciary authorized a favorable report on the resolution on the constitutionality of the amendment to the constitution fixing the term for the presidency at six years and making the incumbent ineligible for reelection.

PRINCE OF SIAM READY TO QUALIFY AS ENVOY TO U. S.



(Copyright Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

PRINCE TRAIDOS

WASHINGTON—Prince Traidos, the new minister from Siam, is awaiting the return of President Taft to present his credentials. The prince is first cousin of the King of Siam and is said to be a young man who is admirably equipped for diplomatic duty. While waiting for the Ohio campaign to close, the prince has been visiting points of interest about Washington. He is modest and unassuming, even though he is a member of his nation's royal house, and has a faculty for making friends readily.

FREEMAN FLIES OVER FT. HEATH AND DROPS FLOUR-FILLED BOMBS

CLIFTONDALE, Mass.—Archibald Freeman, with Henry R. Waite, his mechanician, made a flight from Atwood park over Ft. Heath in Winthrop this morning and at a height of 500 feet dropped three bombs. One of the bombs fell on the high range firing station, another on the embankment and the third on one of the big guns. They were loaded with flour.

After circling about the fort the aviator rose to a height of 1700 feet and heading directly for the harbor passed over the battleships New Jersey and Rhode Island. Three bombs were also dropped on each ship. Then the machine circled around the navy yard and steered over the line.

The board of trustees in their report acknowledged invitations for the convention to meet next year in Chicago and in 1915 in San Francisco. Mention was made but no action recommended of the resolution to reduce the age minimum of 21 years to 18.

Major Fitzgerald extended to the delegates of the national society a welcome in behalf of the city of Boston. He told them they well knew the historic places they could visit while here and assured them they would be most welcome guests everywhere.

In his address, President Parker said: "The society continues to encourage and advance legislation for the gathering together in Washington and for the early publication of the widely scattered official rolls of the soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary war."

"Through the several national committees of our society, much work is being accomplished. The committee to prevent the desecration of the stars and stripes, either directly or cooperating with the American Flag Association, has secured the enactment of flag laws in many of the states, and is continuing its efforts to secure a federal law to insure the sacredness of the nation's flag."

"A special committee is endeavoring to bring about the general display of the flag on every postoffice and federal building in the land."

The national officers and the board of trustees of the society were entertained at luncheon today in the crystal room of the Parker house by President Parker.

Commander Moore of the United States battleship Wyoming, in his report as chairman of the organization committee, offered a resolution favoring the forming of chapters as an excellent manner in which to increase interest and membership. Several towns and cities already have chapters but the resolution recommends that they become a part of the organization under the state societies.

There is being exhibited today at the congress a silk flag which was presented to the organization a year ago at Louisville, Ky. The flag is a replica of the original flag which inspired Francis Key to write "The Star Spangled Banner" in 1812 when Ft. McHenry was being assailed. It consists of 15 stars and 15 stripes, one stripe and one star for each of the original 13 colonies and one each for Vermont and Kentucky, which had then become part of the Union. This flag was authorized by Congress in 1795 and was not changed until Congress in

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VIOLA OF HEAVY TONE IS SOUGHT

Orchestral Directors Try to Make Instrument Having Tenor Part in String Choir Emerge and Assert Itself as Melodist

ONE of the objects Charles A. Ellis, the manager of the Boston Symphony orchestra, has in view during his present visit to Europe, is to close arrangements with artists who are to be taken into the viola section of the orchestra next year. With the return of Karl Muck to direct the Symphony concerts, the tonal balance and sonority of the strings is to be improved. Certain changes are to be made in that group of players which on Friday afternoons and Saturday evenings during the music season occupies the middle and right of Symphony hall platform, a wedge driven in between second violins and wood winds, and capped by trumpets and trombones. Emile Ferir will continue at the front desk of the viola section; his associates will include important new men whose names are not yet announced.

Viola players are the least conspicuous of all the performers in an orchestra. In many instances they are violinists who have been put into the tenor section of the strings against their wills. Some say that the only artists who take up the instrument because they like it, the only ones who are truly interested in enlarging the fame and honor of the viola as a tone individuality, are Belgians. Belgian predilection for the obscure voice in the orchestra is an inviting subject for the student of nationalism to speculate on, as is Austrian liking for the violin and French preference for flute, clarinet and oboe.

The viola is not quite so insignificant in modern music as it was in the works of the classic masters. Its technique is exploited today as widely as is that of any other voice. So much the worse for the man who plays it. For he works as hard as anybody else, and still he gets no more credit for his labor than the man of the eighteenth century, who merely played in octaves with the basses. He is a weak, inside element in the string harmony; he is covered up by the brilliant tone of the violinists and the heavy, intrusive tone of the cellists. Occasionally he emerges for a moment, singing a fragment of a theme. But when he does so, the violins all patronizingly stop and wait for him to speak his mind. Only under considerable embarrassment, therefore, does the viola win any publicity. In one significant instance the instrument has an actual role as character actor. In the "Don Quixote" variations of Richard Strauss, the first viola as Sancho Panza is in duet with the first 'cello as Don Quixote. Nobody seems to be convinced that Strauss has transferred the Sancho of the romance successfully into tone by this proceeding. The viola plausibly enough has the negative qualities of the Knight of La Mancha's squire. For it lacks idealism as certainly as the 'cello possesses the same. But the villager who followed Cervantes' hero in order to become the governor of an island had some positive qualities. He had on occasion an outspoken understanding of things as they are. This viola which pretenses to impersonate friend Sancho has no laughter in its voice.

Few audiences will endure a formal solo by a viola player, because he cannot make sound enough for them. One of the Friday afternoon audiences of the Boston Symphony concert listened to two compositions for viola and orchestra a short time ago, with Emile Ferir as soloist. The program was one of quiet music, such as the modern orchestral listener wants to hear with great infrequency and the two solo numbers were the quietest part of it. Mr. Ferir's viola is said to be one of the largest in size and fullest in tone of all the instruments of its class in orchestral use. It is a Gasparo da Salo and was made in the sixteenth century. Mr. Ferir is of the Belgian school of viola.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
B. F. KEITH'S—*Vaudeville*.
CASTLE SQUARE—*The Threepenny Opera*.
PLYMOUTH—*Alas Jimmy Valentine*.
SHUBERT—*Hanky Panky*.
TREMONT—*The Spring Maid*.

NEW YORK
COLLIER'S—*Bunty Pulls the Strings*.
DALY'S—*Lewis Waller*.
GAJETY—*Officer 666*.
HAROLD—*The Telephone*.
KNICKERBOCKER—*Kismet*.
LIBERTY—*The Rainbow*.
LYRIC—*Patience*.
NEW AMSTERDAM—*Robin Hood*.
THIRTY-NINTH—*Butterfly on Wheel*.

CHICAGO

COLONIAL—*The Quaker Girl*.
CORT—*Ready Money*.
FRIENDS—*666*.
MCKEEVER'S—*Aborn Opera Company*.
OLYMPIA—*The Only Son*.
OPERA HOUSE—*Holbrook*.
STUDEBAKER—*Elsie Janis*.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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TRADE AGREEMENTS FOR WAR TIME URGED AS SURE PEACE GETTER

NEW YORK—Before real peace between nations can be assured agreements affording protection to commercial vessels in war time will have to be made, said Prof. Ernest Richards of Columbia University and president of the German peace society, at a discussion Sunday on the topic of arbitration and universal peace before the New York State Woman Suffrage Association. Louis Sande of the New York Peace Society also was a speaker.

Professor Richards said in opening that it was not his intention to deliver an address on woman suffrage. It was not necessary, he said, for what was right was right, and was bound to come, and there was no need to argue the question. He then spoke of international and social peace.

"During the time of war ships that are private property are open to destruction," Professor Richards declared. "The great English nation has long been advocating international peace, but up to this time the lack of an agreement insuring the safety of commercial ships has prevented it. So long as the condition exists England will continue to insure her safety with a large navy, for they say that in time of war their position renders them subject to starvation unless there is an adequate means of protection."

As soon as merchant marine is declared immune from the ravages of war, Professor Richards said, a world-wide peace will be practically established. The *Titanic* sinking, he said, showed clearly enough that the regulation of steamship travel was a matter that should receive international consideration.

Mr. Sande, the other speaker, said that since women had shown an interest in things pertaining to the general welfare of the nation an apparent change for the better had been observed.

REMBRANDT'S 'DUTCH MERCHANT' SOLD TO AMERICAN AT LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—England is about to part with another great Rembrandt. This country is rich in art treasures and to some extent duly appreciates those that she possesses. The "Dutch Merchant" belonged to a private owner, and, therefore, except when it was appeared at a show of old masters at Burlington house in 1899, was not available to be seen by the public. The loss is, therefore, the less to be deplored.

The picture represents a burgomaster, sitting at a table by a window composing a letter, dressed in dark blue coat and long cravat of white. It is signed "Rembrandt," and is one of this master's finest portraits, the chiaroscuro being remarkably beautiful. For 150 years it has been in the possession of the Fevershams, but now passes into the hands of Mr. Frick, an American, for £50,000 (\$250,000).

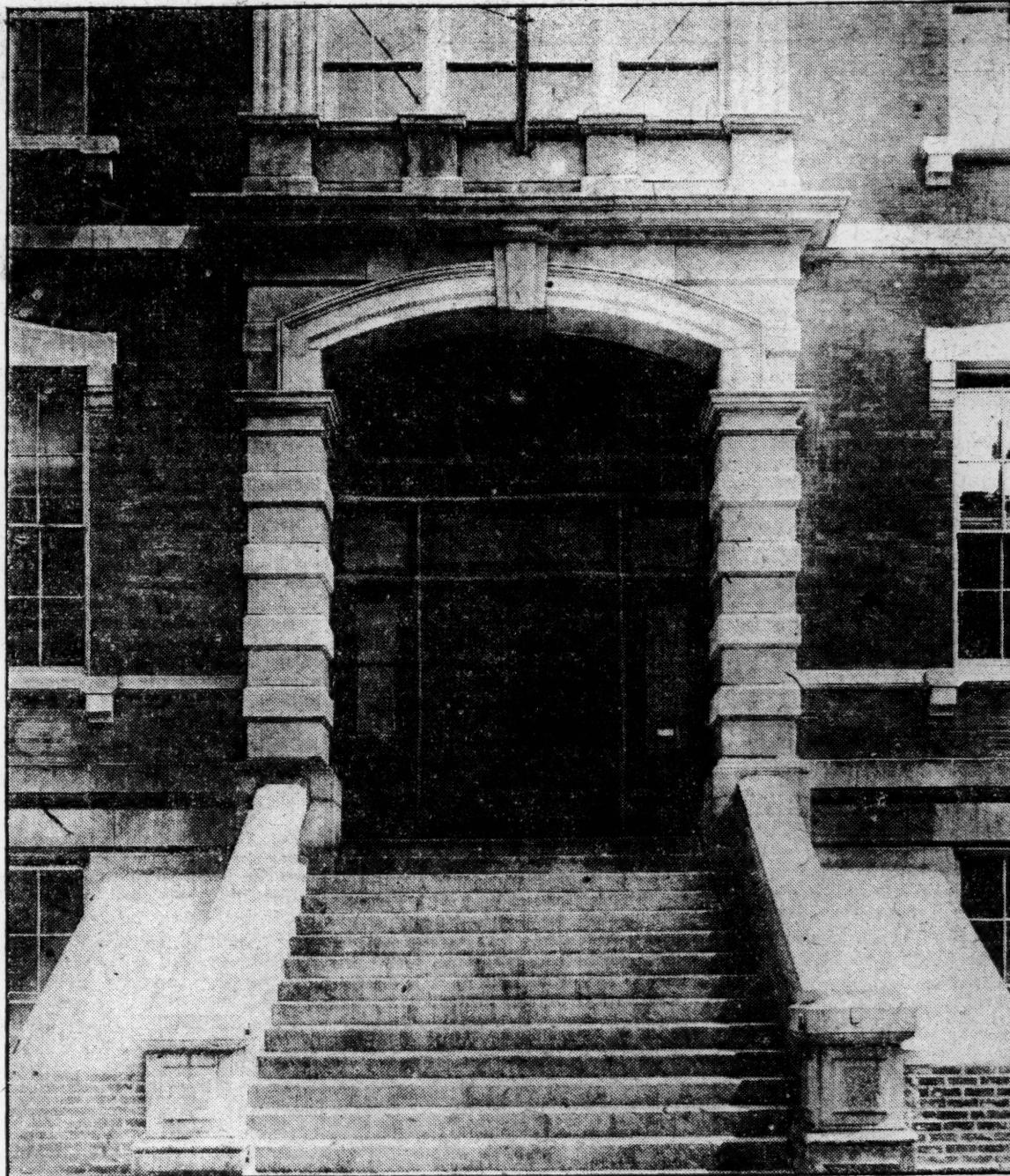
GOVERNOR WILSON AT CEREMONY
JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The corner stone of the new German hospital here was laid in the presence of a notable company Sunday. Gov. Woodrow Wilson delivered the principal address and among the other speakers were United States Senator James E. Martin and Representatives Eugene F. Kinkead and James A. Hamill.

Auction Sale of Water Colors
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Exhibition beginning Monday, May 20

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egram to **WHEELER & WILSON**, 13 Merchants Row, Boston.
AUTO MAPS W. B. Clarke Co.
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DOORWAY OF GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL



Sandstone archibolt is supported by pilasters having raised intersection and a small molded cornice above sustains a triple window balustrade

VERDICT AGAINST RAILWAY COMPANY

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—In the United States district court on Saturday a jury found the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Company guilty of rebating. The indictment contained 14 counts specifying rebates made to local lumber dealers in violations of the so-called transit privilege. The maximum fine is \$280,000, and the minimum is \$14,000. Sentence was deferred.

"Everybody interested in fiddles likes to know their dimensions. We measure them on the maple side. The length of the body of my Ruggieri, as you see the tape shows it, is 17 and three eighths inches. The upper width is eight and one quarter inches; the lower width, a full 10 inches. The string length is 15 and three quarters inches. The essential part of an instrument of the violin family is the body of it. The finger boards and necks of the old masterpieces are seldom to be found. I had the neck of this one taken off and changed so myself. It was too small for me as Thoms played on it."

"The reason why you do not hear the viola part in an orchestra," said Hermann Hoyer, a Symphonist player retiring from service this spring, "is because the modern instruments which most of us have to play are too small to give out any tone. The early viola players used only the first position, and they could manipulate a large instrument without any difficulty. Few men can perform modern viola music except on a small instrument, because it is necessary to play in all the positions. The viola, you know, is older than the violin. It used to carry the tenor melody in the old music. The violin was introduced to bring out the treble part. Let me string up this Ruggieri of mine, made 250 years ago, and let me show what a real viola tone is. This is a large instrument, but not so large, as an Amati I know of in Dresden. This is so big as to need a Hercules to play it. I began to use this viola in the Symphony concerts in 1890, when I first acquired it, and played it in all the concerts until a few years ago. It got broken on one of the trips, and after I had it mended, I kept it at home. The line shows down the front where the wood was split and glued together again. It sounds now just as well as ever. I find difficulty in keeping it strung up, for the strings are long and have to be set up tight to reach the pitch. And high tension means frequent snapping."

VILLAGE GRADES WILL BE ABOLISHED

SOUTH ROYALTON, Vt.—Following a meeting of the public service commissioners here, announcement was made that an order would be issued abolishing the five grade crossings at an estimated cost of \$30,000. At the hearing the state was represented by the attorney-general, H. B. Aney, and J. M. Morrison, chief engineer of the Central Vermont; Attorneys Whitham, Tarbell and Walker of South Royalton and Walker & Goodrich, engineers of Montpelier.

Y. M. C. U. MEMBERS TO GIVE PLAY
The Wampanoags, a club composed of members of the Boston Y. M. C. U. will present the play, "Capt. Racket," in Union hall, Boylston street on Wednesday evening. The members of the cast are John H. Newbauer, Henry W. Tuck, Carleton W. Cobb, Elliott Morrison Andrew, John H. Alsen, Stanley R. Kingman, Fred Packard and Walter Galagher.

O. R. C. OFFICERS TO VISIT BOSTON

To adjust differences between the joint board of adjustment and arbitration of the conductors and trainmen of the Boston & Maine and C. E. Lee, general superintendent of that road, the grand lodge officers of the Order of Railroad Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen are to come to this city next week.

WORCESTER FAMILY TO MEET

Members of the Worcester family will gather at the homestead at Worcester place, Hollis, N. H., on June 22 from New England and the western states. It is expected that over 100 will attend the dinner in the Cranford inn at Hollis and the exercises. Special trains will leave Boston at 8:15 and 11:30 a. m. for Hollis.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Boston & Maine began parlor car service between Boston and Mt. Desert Ferry, Me., today on trains leaving and arriving at North station at 9 a. m. and 9:05 p. m.

Allen MacIver, superintendent of South station power house plant, is installing new self-feeding boilers in the main electric section.

On account of the Order of Railroad Station Agents meeting at Greenfield, Mass., yesterday, the Boston & Maine road's Fitchburg division furnished special equipment from North station at 9:30 a. m., returning at 6:55 p. m.

The crew despatchers of the eastern district, New Haven road, are in session at South station working on an extra

holiday schedule for May 30.

ENGLISH ROADS TO BE EXAMINED

S. H. Whitten, statistician of the New

York public service commission is on his

way to England where he will spend

four months investigating public service

corporations for the National Civic

Federation. He is to give particular at-

tention to profit sharing, the sliding scale

and control of capitalization.

REPORT FAVORS I. W. W. CAMPAIGN

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Col. Harris

Weinstock, appointed by Governor John-

son to investigate the San Diego "free

speech" campaign carried on by the

Industrial Workers of the World, finds in

his report just made public that the

"vigilantes" of San Diego have been

guilty of more culpable offences than

the Industrial Workers and recommends

their prosecution.

HUNGARY CORDIALLY WELCOMES ENVOYS OF U. S. EXPOSITION

NEW YORK—A Budapest (Hungary) cable despatch to the New York Sun

states that the Archduke Joseph gave an audience to John Hays Hammond and the other members of the Panama Pacific exposition commission at the palace in the old city of Buda. The interview was very cordial.

The archduke, who spoke in English, talked with Rear Admiral Staunton on naval affairs and with Gen. Clarence Edwards on military topics.

Afterwards the members of the commission visited the Hungarian premier and the ministers of finance, commerce and agriculture. All of these officials were very friendly.

The envoys inspected the Parliament house and the agricultural museum and took luncheon at the hotel in the city park with a number of officials and prominent citizens.

Minister Serenyi made a speech in which he wished the mission success. He assured the commissioners that Hungarians were very much interested in the alleged plot.

Mr. Hammond made a speech of thanks in which, after referring to the hospitality of the Hungarians, he paid a tribute to their spirit of chivalry and independence.

Richard Kornes, the American ambas-

sador to Austria, praised the good citi-

zenship of the 4,000,000 Hungarians in

the United States.

The commissioners were then driven

to the royal palace at Buda and were

shown the magnificent state apartments.

The government gave a great banquet

in their honor at Orszago's Casino. Many

ministers and officials were present.

HOUSTON FIRE LOSS \$400,000

HOUSTON, Tex.—Fire in Houston's

upper business district, which started

early Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock Sun-

day night had caused a loss of about

\$400,000.

Leading Events in the Athletic World :: Baseball Results

CHICAGO THE FEATURE OF AMERICAN LEAGUE RACE

Manager Callahan Has Developed Fast Aggregation With Good Pitching Staff — Cincinnati and New York Are Setting the Pace in the National

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	23	6	.793
Boston	13	13	.552
Washington	12	12	.553
Cleveland	12	12	.498
Detroit	14	15	.433
Philadelphia	11	13	.435
New York	7	10	.394
St. Louis	7	18	.299

just the time they are meeting New York; but even at that they have won the two already played, and the two to be played by these teams today and tomorrow will have an important bearing on the holding of first place until they meet again in the East.

Chicago has taken advantage of the visit of the eastern clubs, and is now in third place, with Pittsburgh close behind. Already the closest students of the league begin to see the clubs in the divisions which they will occupy at the end of the season, although the exact order may undergo some slight changes between now and then.

Boston and Brooklyn have been showing up poorly in the West. In the case of the former, this showing has been due almost entirely to poor pitching, the team losing several games in which it has outbattled its opponents and its boxmen fallen down toward the end of the contest.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cincinnati	22	6	.780
New York	10	10	.580
Chicago	10	13	.544
Pittsburg	10	13	.435
St. Louis	12	12	.400
Philadelphia	9	14	.391
Boston	10	17	.370
Brooklyn	9	16	.350

RESULTS TODAY

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cincinnati	4	3	.733
Brooklyn	6	2	.800
St. Louis	3	3	.500
Philadelphia	12	5	.600

RESULTS YESTERDAY

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburg	8	8	.500
Cincinnati	4	3	.733
Chicago	5	4	.500
Philadelphia	12	5	.600

GAMES TODAY

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston	1	1	.500
New York	1	1	.500
Chicago	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500

This week will find the western clubs of the American League finishing their first invasion of the eastern circuit for 1912. Each team has one more entire series to play and a game on another which is scheduled for today.

The chief feature of the invasion to date has been the work of the Chicago team. Manager Callahan appears not only to have collected a fast aggregation, but he has imbued them with the spirit of victory and developed them into a strong looking machine. In Bath and Weaver he has two new men who are putting up a very strong game both in the field and at bat and the veterans are playing better than anything they showed in 1911. His pitching staff looks very formidable.

In the games with Boston they have shown a marked degree of ability to take advantage of every slip on the part of their opponents and while they have made errors themselves, they appear at their best in the pinches.

Detroit has not appeared to any better advantage than a year ago, and the present trouble, no matter how it is settled, is not likely to benefit the team's chances of finishing high up.

Cleveland is holding its own and promises to hold a good position in the standing. St. Louis looks very weak. There are several players on the nine who give promise, but they will require considerable seasoning before they are a first-division aggregation.

Of the eastern teams Boston has made the best showing. The team has a great tendency to play championship ball one day and the opposite the next and until this is overcome, it can hardly be expected to win a pennant. Errors of omission have been its chief fault and several of the games lost, could have been won by little better head work.

The Athletics are gradually settling down, and will undoubtedly climb up in the standing. Washington has done fairly well since getting rid of Chicago. New York, also, is showing improvement, but the loss of Wolter for some time and perhaps the rest of the season will be a big handicap.

Cincinnati and New York are still making the pace in the National league. The loss of Bescher and Bates is a big handicap to the former, especially at

BOSTON WOMEN HOLD GOLF TITLE MEET AT THE WOLLASTON G. C.

GREATER BOSTON VICTORS

Year	Winner	Runner-up
1900	Miss G. B. Keyes	Miss H. S. Curtis
1901	Miss G. B. Keyes	Miss M. R. Adams
1902	Miss G. B. Keyes	Miss M. R. Adams
1903	Miss F. C. Osgood	Miss M. R. Adams
1904	Miss F. C. Osgood	Miss M. R. Adams
1905	Miss F. C. Osgood	Miss M. R. Adams
1906	Miss P. Mackay	Miss H. S. Curtis
1907	Miss M. Curtis	Miss F. C. Osgood
1908	Miss M. Curtis	Miss F. C. Osgood
1909	Miss H. Adams	Miss F. C. Osgood
1910	Miss F. C. Osgood	Miss E. C. Wheeler
1911	Miss F. C. Osgood	Miss H. S. Curtis

Montclair, Mass.—With a fairly representative field of its best golfing strength the twelfth annual tournament of the Woman's Golf Association of Greater Boston started here this morning and will continue through Friday.

Mrs. R. M. Gardiner of Belmont Springs and Miss C. Righter of Brae Burn were the first pair to get away, starting at 10 o'clock. They were followed at short intervals by other pairs, among the best known being Miss H. S. Curtis, Miss L. A. Wells, Miss M. C. Underwood, Mrs. A. L. Burrage and the Misses C. L. and K. L. Duncan.

There were 40 players entered of which number 34 started.

Three of the players turned in the excellent cards of 100, Mrs. R. M. Gardiner, formerly Miss Alice Underwood, Miss H. S. Curtis and Miss L. A. Wells were the three.

Mrs. Gardiner made two 50s; while Miss Curtis had a 51 going out and a 49 coming in. Miss Wells had the rather poor card of 54 going out, but coming in she showed some wonderful fine golf, making a 46. The three cards were as follows:

Mrs. R. M. Gardiner: 100—6 6 4 5 6 8 5 6 4—50

Miss H. S. Curtis: 100—6 6 4 5 6 5 5 5—50

Miss L. A. Wells: 100—6 6 4 5 6 5 5 5—50

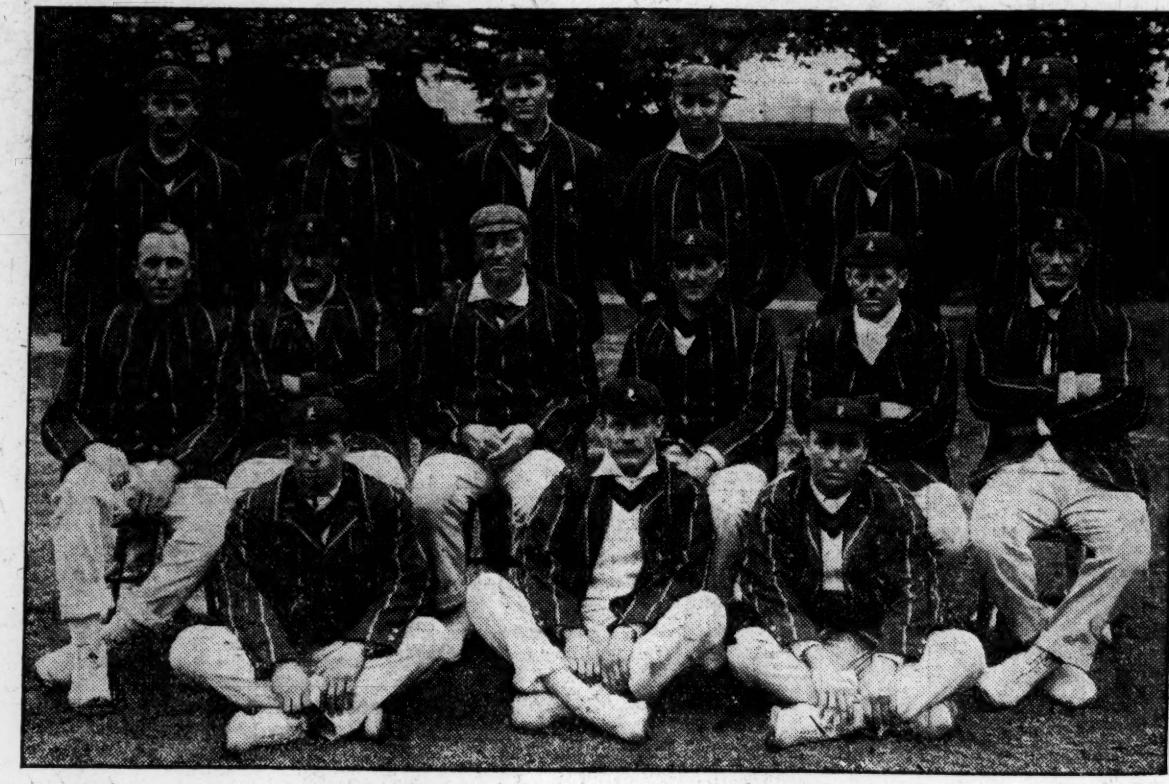
The summary:

March 15, Columbia vs. Yale at South Field; 22, Columbia vs. Haverford at South Field; 22, Pennsylvania vs. Yale at Philadelphia; 29, Haverford vs. Yale at Haverford; 22, Cornell vs. Haverford at Ithaca; 27, Haverford vs. Pennsylvania at Haverford.

April 5, Columbia vs. Pennsylvania at South Field; 5, Yale vs. Cornell at Cambridge; 11, Haverford vs. Cornell at Haverford; 12, Harvard vs. Columbia at Cambridge; 12, Pennsylvania vs. Cornell at Philadelphia; 19, Cornell vs. Columbia at Ithaca; 26, Yale vs. Harvard at New Haven.

May 2, Harvard vs. Pennsylvania at Cambridge.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKET TEAM



(Copyrighted Central News, London)

Back row, left to right, C. Stricker, R. Schwarz, R. Beaumont, T. Campbell, G. P. D. Hartigan, J. D. Cox; middle row, S. J. Pegler, L. J. Tancred, F. Mitchell (captain), G. Faulkner, S. J. Snooke, A. D. Nourse; front row, H. W. Taylor (ward), G. P. Carter.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The South African team of cricketers under the captaincy of F. Mitchell have arranged to begin their fixture card early in May with a match at Derby against the county, from which they will have a full program of about 36 matches, concluding during the second week of September.

Though experiencing two or three disappointments owing to business and private arrangements, the selection committee have now agreed upon the complete inter-collegiate championship schedule of dates, which was only partially made up at the recent annual meeting in New York.

March 15, Columbia vs. Yale at South Field; 22, Columbia vs. Haverford at South Field; 22, Pennsylvania vs. Yale at Philadelphia; 29, Haverford vs. Yale at Haverford; 22, Cornell vs. Haverford at Ithaca; 27, Haverford vs. Pennsylvania at Haverford.

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May 2, Harvard vs. Pennsylvania at Cambridge.

FROM THE FIELD OF SPORTS

The Yale varsity tennis team defeated Princeton Saturday, 5 matches to 4.

The Columbia varsity tennis team defeated Cornell Saturday 5 matches to 1.

The Princeton University golf team defeated Cornell Saturday, 4 matches to 1.

Harvard won the inter-collegiate lacrosse championship Saturday by defeating Cornell, 13 to 10.

The Metropolitan Golf Association defeated the New Jersey Golf Association Saturday in the first of their matches, 8 to 7.

The Syracuse varsity and second crews defeated the Annapolis varsity and second on the Severn Saturday, the 6 to 2-5s.

The Princeton University track team defeated Cornell Saturday by 64-2-3 points to 53-1-3. Dale of Princeton scored the most points, with 9.

Cornell University won their dual track meet with Princeton Saturday by 40% to 38%.

The Yale freshman track team defeated Harvard Saturday 63% points to 40%.

T. M. Cornell of Yale won the 100 and 200 in 10s and 21-3s respectively.

The University of Pennsylvania track team defeated Annapolis Academy Saturday 79 points to 38. Dickens made a new academy record of 15-4-5s in the 120-yard hurdles.

The University of Michigan track team easily defeated Syracuse University in

first rank as bowlers will be much missed by the Colonials. Two good substitutes have been found for Sherwell as wicket-keeper, although his experience as captain in the 1907 tour of the South Africans would be very useful, to say nothing of his ability as a cricketer.

The Colonial side will certainly be strong in the batting line with men like S. J. Snooke, G. A. Faulkner, A. D. Nourse, C. B. Llewellyn, L. Stricker, G. Hartigan and L. J. Tancred. Eight of the visiting team have previously toured in Johannesburg have collected a strong side, the only really notable absentees being Messrs. Vogler, Kotze and Sherwell. The two former being in the

league president, and to attend the meeting of the American League called tomorrow. The other magnates are expected to provide Detroit with a team from their utility men and substitutes.

Most of the striking players had disappeared from the Hotel Aldine today. Only Bush, Cobb, Crawford and Delehanty were in evidence. It is said that the others have gone to the various towns of the circuit to enlist support from the players of other clubs.

The game between Detroit and Philadelphia, which was scheduled for this afternoon has been postponed and President Johnson has further announced that the Detroit club will not take part in any more championship games until players of major league caliber have been obtained. He says that no more exhibitions like that of Saturday will be permitted.

The players announced today that they would remain firm in their stand. That they are communicating with their

AMERICAN LEAGUE OWNERS WILL CONFER TOMORROW

President Johnson Is to Submit Case of T. R. Cobb and Other Detroit Players to the Presidents of Teams for Their Consideration—Sees President Navin

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Detroit baseball players announced today that they have assurances from every team in the American League that they will strike if Mr. Johnson does not rescind his action. President Navin of the Detroit team arrived here today and went at once into conference with President Johnson. On the result of this conference may depend the existence of the American League. The United States League wired the Detroit team this morning asking on what terms they would join the organization.

BETTER CONDITIONS FOR PEOPLE CALLED PURPOSE OF S. A. R.

(Continued from page one)

1818 restored the 13 stripes and decreed that for each new state admitted there should be an additional star inserted in the blue field.

Recommendations that the United States government begin the preparation and publication of more extensive and complete records of the American revolution and resolutions favoring the compilation of the roll of Spanish allies to the colonies during the revolution, were two of the important measures considered by the board of trustees at its meeting this forenoon.

Last year the society took steps to prepare a roll of the French soldiers who gave support to the American troops during the revolution and the question of compiling a similar roll of Spanish soldiers who did excellent service in behalf of the colonies in Louisiana has been strongly urged.

The members of the society feel keenly the absence of what they term adequate records of the revolution and the resolution to ask Congress to direct the preparation of more elaborate records undoubtedly will be passed unanimously.

The vice-presidents are Joseph G. Butler, Jr., of Youngstown, Ohio; Gen. Irving Hale of Denver; R. C. Ballard of Terre Haute, Ind.; Commander John H. Moore, United States navy, of Washington; Commander Moore's vessel is the battleship Wyoming.

A. Howard Clark of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, is secretary-general and registrar-general. John H. Burroughs of New York city is treasurer-general. The historian-general is David L. Pierson of East Orange, N. J., while the chaplain-general is the Rev. Dr. John Timothy Stone of Chicago.

Preliminary to the opening session of the congress today a service was held Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the First church, corner of Marlboro and Berkeley streets, where a service was held under the direction of the Massachusetts society, the Rev. Lewis W. Hicks, chaplain of the Massachusetts society, delivering the sermon.

His subject was the necessity for the standing firm of the present generation for the things for which their forefathers had fought.

CHILDREN ELECT OFFICERS
Signal Lantern Society, Children of the American Revolution, the auxiliary of Paul Revere chapter, D. A. R., held its annual meeting Saturday at the home of the retiring president, Miss Mildred J. Keefe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Keefe, 31 Dell avenue, Hyde Park. Reports were read and the following officers elected: John Edward Cox of Newton, president; Hugh Hite of Cambridge, vice-president; Willard Bigelow Newell of Newton, secretary; Burles Mahn of Cambridge, treasurer; Miss Constance Tilton of Brookline, register; Miss Emily Wilder Alley of Arlington, historian.

LABOR DAY PLANS STARTED BY C. L. U.

Preparations for a Labor day parade are starting today under the direction of Frank H. McCarthy, president of the Central Labor Union, and 10 other members. Reorganization of the Boston buildings trade department of the A. F. of L. is planned for Friday night and special meetings have been called for this week of all Boston A. F. of L. building trades unions and the Carpenters District Council for the election of delegates to that conference.

These activities are the result of the meeting of the Central Labor Union Sunday in Wells Memorial hall at which the delegates of the Boston International Association, Steamfitters and Helpers unions were unseated in accordance with an order of the A. F. of L. executive board that there is now but one recognized union, the United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters and Helpers.

SHOE WORKERS PLAN MERGER

Amalgamation of all existing shoe workers' organizations into a union which shall be different from any now acting in the trade is to be submitted to the vote of over 50,000 members of the various national and local independent bodies in the country at an early date. This decision was reached by representatives of the organizations in conference at the United States hotel Sunday and left in the hands of Stephen M. Walsh, chairman, master workman of the Lynn K. of L. Shoe Cutters, and Charles L. Baine, secretary of the A. F. of L. Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

L. A. SPINNEY PASSES AWAY

WINTHROP, Mass.—Leslie A. Spinney, well known in shipping circles hereabout, passed away yesterday at his home, 334 Pleasant street. He was a member of the Boston Marine Society, Yacht Masters' and Engineers Association, Harbor No. 4 of the American Association of Masters and Pilots, Winthrop Lodge and Winthrop Royal Arch chapter of Masons and of Boston commandery, K. T.; the Winthrop Yacht Club and the Woodlawn Golf Club. Services will be held Wednesday afternoon.

NEW VILLAGE IS ESTABLISHED

KEENE, N. H.—The tract on lower Main street, formerly known as the Keene Driving park, has been laid out into broad streets and good sized house lots. Ten houses are being built. The new village will be known as Edgewood. The canoeists live in Cambridge.

OPPONENTS OF FREE PANAMA CANAL ADMIT DEFEAT IN THE HOUSE

(Continued from page one)

with Canada. That question would probably be brought before the Hague tribunal or before the new international joint commission, of which James A. Tawney of Minnesota is the chairman.

The prevailing opinion here is that the last named body would have jurisdiction. If it were found that treaty rights had been interfered with the United States would be liable for damages.

The chief point of interest, however, is the withdrawal of all Canadian railroads from the United States, as it is admitted this would disturb traffic conditions as they have never been disturbed in this country.

SOUTH REGAINS CONFEDERATE SEAL

RICHMOND—The original seal of the Confederate States of America has been purchased by three Richmond men from Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, retired, to whom it was given in 1872 by Col. John T. Pickett.

To settle a contention that the identity of the seal has been clearly established, it will be sent to London for examination by the firm which made it.

The purchasers, Ephraim Hunton Jr., William H. White and Thomas J. Bryan, have announced that they will present the relic to some Confederate institution in Richmond.

HORSE PARADE PLANS MADE

Directors of the Boston Work-Horse Parade Association have arranged for interesting events at the Memorial Day parade. One will be a driving contest between the drivers of four-horse teams, to be judged by two stage drivers; another is a driving competition with six-horse teams; and an exhibition of driving without reins. The city will have a large exhibit to give the public an illustration of the work done. The fire department has five entries selected by Dr. Keigh, who offers two medals as prizes in this class.

MR. BRANDEIS TO SPEAK

The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange will hold a luncheon at the American house next Thursday when Louis D. Brandeis will speak on the Boston & Maine lease to the New Haven road.

Edmund D. Codman, formerly president of the Fitchburg railroad, will speak on "The Trolley Merger." It is expected that Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New Haven, will address the exchange at an early date upon these topics.

KEEL LAID FOR NEW BOAT

PORLTAND, Ore.—Joseph Supple's force laid the keel recently for the Grahamona, the latest addition to the upper river fleet that is to ply between Portland and Corvallis in the Yellow Stack service, says the Oregonian. Not only was the keel placed, but a good start was made on the frames. There is every reason to expect the flagship of the Yellow Stack fleet to be in commission on Aug. 15.

GRAHAME-WHITE FLIES TO HOST

NEW YORK—A London message to the New York Herald states that Claude Grahame-White flew from Hendon to be the guest of Winston Churchill at Hartsbourne Manor, near Bushy.

When he arrived he had covered nine miles in 13 minutes. Later he flew back to Hendon, taking Mrs. Arthur Philip Cros, wife of a member of Parliament, to her home by aeroplane.

BOSTON MAN TO GIVE STATUE

ASHBURNHAM, Mass.—At a special town meeting Saturday evening the name of Whitney square was adopted by the town at the request of Ivers W. Adams of Boston, for the plot of ground opposite the old district school building at Factory Village. It is the intention of Mr. Adams to erect a statue of a "Country Schoolboy," to cost from \$5000 to \$10,000.

CHILD RESCUED FROM FIRE

NEWTON, Mass.—Practical experience in modern methods of fire department will be given members of the fire department soon at the headquarters in West Newton, where a 50-foot tower will be erected. A school of instruction is to be established beside the tower and will be under the supervision of W. B. Randlett, chief of the department.

Instruction will be given in the raising of extension ladders, the use of nets and lines and the handling of fire hose.

AID SOCIETY WORK REVIEWED

More than 600 members and friends of the Jewish Children's Aid Society attended a meeting in Moreland hall, Moreland street, Roxbury, last evening. The president, Mrs. Aaron Halpern, told of the work done by the society during the past year. Prof. I. Leo Sharfman spoke on "China and the Chinese." A concert followed.

AUGUSTE STRINDBERG HONORED

NEW YORK—A Stockholm message to the New York Herald relates that 30,000 persons attended the funeral of Auguste Strindberg, the novelist and dramatist. The students of all the Swedish universities, Prince Eugen, fourth son of King Oscar, the members of the cabinet and the Riksdag were present.

POLICEMAN RESCUES CANOEISTS

Patrolman Arthur Hardy of the Metropolitan police rescued two young men canoeists, who were struggling in the Charles river opposite Norumbega park, yesterday afternoon.

The canoeists live in Cambridge.

COURT SYSTEM IN LAW SCHOOL

Boston University law school has organized for instruction purposes a legislature and a system of courts, similar to those of Massachusetts. The courts include municipal, superior and supreme and are governed by the rules of procedure in force in the state courts.

The legislature, similarly, resembles the Massachusetts lower House. Each student is required to try one or more cases before the student court and to act as juror as well as associate judge.

MARY GARDEN WINS PRIZE

NEW YORK—Mary Garden sailed Saturday for a summer in Paris. She said she had a short contract with the opera in Paris, but intimated that she was to manage a playhouse of her own. There was nothing definite about the latter project, however.

OPPERETTA TO BE GIVEN

Children of the Chapman school, numbering 180, are to present "The Frolicsome Hours," an operetta in four acts, for the May festival, in Chapman hall Thursday afternoon and Friday evening. The operetta is under the management of Miss Mary Haines Hall, and is being given for the benefit of the school fund.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

NAVY ORDERS

Lieut. C. S. Graves, commissioned a lieutenant from May 14, 1912.

Lieutenants (junior grade) S. B. McKinley, H. J. Abbott, B. R. Ware, Jr., E. A. Lichtenstein and C. W. Crosse, commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) from May 14, 1912.

Ensigns R. C. Smith, Jr., F. S. Craven, E. B. Lapham, R. P. Mohr and C. A. Baily, commissioned ensigns from May 14, 1912.

Ensigns O. C. Pailthorpe, R. T. Young and Junius Yates, to Asiatic station.

Ensigns S. L. Henderson, detached the Virginia, to Washington, D. C., for examination.

Surgeon F. M. Furlong, detached naval hospital, Boston, Mass., to leave.

Assistant Paymaster I. D. Coyle, detached the Panther, home, wait orders.

Assistant Naval Constructor R. D. Weyerbacher, commissioned an assistant naval constructor from May 14, 1912.

Chief Boatman J. C. Lindberg, commissioned a chief boatman from May 14, 1912.

Chief Carpenter G. A. Lazar, to the West Virginia.

Carpenter R. R. Clarke, detached the West Virginia, home, wait orders.

Movement of Naval Vessels

The Paducah at Santa Cruz del Sur.

The Mayrant at Newport.

The Cugia at Provincetown.

The Louisiana at Rockland, Me.

The Mississippi, the Paterson, the Georgia, the Rhode Island and the New Jersey at Boston.

The Mayflower at Newport News.

The Potomac left Washington for Norfolk.

The Lebanon left Tompkinsville to assist the G-2.

The Ceaser left Guantanamo for Santo Domingo City.

The Amphitrite left Vicksburg for Baton Rouge.

The Washington left Provincetown for Newport.

The Minnesota and the Missouri left Provincetown for Rockland, Me.

The Alexander left Guam for Cavite.

NAVY NOTES

An appropriation of \$300,000 for modernizing projectiles is included in the naval appropriation bill as reported from the House naval committee. There is on hand at the various naval magazines about 90,000 projectiles of five-inch to 13-inch caliber which are either without caps or are fitted with caps of pattern obsolete.

Revenue-Cutter Service

May 11—Capt. R. O. Crisp, assigned to temporary duty in command of the Itasca.

Second Lieut. G. C. Alexander, assigned to temporary duty on the Itasca.

Second Lieut. T. A. Shanley, assigned to temporary duty on the Itasca.

Second Lieut. of Engineers C. C. McMillan, assigned to temporary duty on the Itasca.

Captain of Engineers F. E. Owen, ordered to Woods Hole, Mass., to inspect the steam machinery of the Acushnet.

Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, ordered to as-

sume command of the Itasca upon her arrival at New London, relieving Capt. R. O. Crisp.

First Lieut. of Engineers J. B. Turner, granted to the Miami; granted 10 days' leave of absence en route.

First Lieut. of Engineers C. M. Green, First Lieut. W. H. Munter, Second Lieuts. E. D. Jones, J. F. McGourt and J. J. Hutson and Civilian Instructor C. E. Dimick, assigned to duty on the Itasca in addition to their duties at the school of instruction.

May 13—Second Lieut. F. L. Austin, granted two days' leave, commencing May 14, 1912.

First Lieut. of Engineers A. C. Norman, granted one day's leave, May 14, 1912.

Second Lieut. of Engineers F. H. Young, granted 10 days' extension of leave of absence.

Cadet D. P. Marvin, detached from the school of instruction and ordered to the Androscoggin.

Cadet W. P. Kain, detached from the school of instruction and ordered to the Tuscarora.

Cadet E. J. Todd, detached from the school of instruction and ordered to the Onondaga.

Cadet J. F. Farley, detached from the school of instruction and ordered to the Woodbury.

Cadet F. J. Sexton, detached from the school of instruction and ordered to the Seneca.

Cadet G. U. Stewart, detached from the school of instruction and ordered to the Seminoles.

Cadet J. M. Earp, detached from the school of instruction and ordered to the Woodbury.

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Cadet G. U. Stewart, detached from the school of instruction and ordered to the Seminoles.

AMERICAN TEACHERS NOW MAY PASS ON THE MONTESSORI SYSTEM

Translation of the Famous Italian Educator's Book Makes It Available for Study of the New Method

Two aspects of contemporary education are omen of good. One is the avidity with which new ideas and ideals, wherever voiced, are taken up and given wider circulation. The other is the passing of a spurious nationalism and the coming of a genuine spirit of internationalism. So that if an innovator or prophet utters a message today it is more likely than it used to be that he or she will find a receptive audience somewhere, if not in the vicinage, then in regions beyond.

The United States thus far has had among its children no innovator in the theory of education corresponding to Aristotle, Comenius, Rousseau, Froebel or Pestalozzi. The largest American personalities in the field of education have been practical administrators, adapters of policies to democratic conditions. Lacking in centralized federal authority over education the American people have been the freer, therefore, to take up with new theories of education wherever originating. Such is the national tradition. May it never change!

In the light of this characteristic disposition to take advice from whatever quarter it comes, it is quite safe to predict that no book recently issued will be as generally read by the huge army of American teachers during the coming

GOVERNMENT TAKES FIRST STEP IN CASES AGAINST LUMBERMEN

CHICAGO—Interest is revived today in the equity cases of the government against the western retail lumber dealers. In the fall of 1911 the department of justice commenced three civil actions, one in Michigan, one in Colorado and one in Minnesota, asking the courts for permanent injunctions against the associations of retail lumber dealers and affiliated organizations.

Answers to these bills were filed and today the first steps are being taken in the Minnesota case, which is the broadest of the three. A mass of documentary evidence gathered by special agents of the department, has been examined by Clark McRae, special assistant attorney-general in charge of these cases. Such letters, bylaws, resolutions, reports of meetings, etc., as he desired to use in the case, having been identified by the defendants and admitted by Milton D. Purdy and William A. Lancaster of Minneapolis, Charles D. Joslyn of Detroit, and L. C. Boyle of Kansas City, Mo., counsel for the defense.

These exhibits today will be introduced by stipulation instead of going through the usual form of proof by rules of evidence. The defendants have placed in the hands of the department all their records, correspondence and everything which will throw any light upon their acts, asserting that their course has been well within the law at all times.

The most important question involved in the cases is an economical one, and will in some respects be an entirely new question for the courts. While at the outset the action of the government in bringing these suits was looked upon by many lumbermen as persecution the experience of the past few months in the preparation of the cases has convinced all those concerned with the defense that in Mr. McRae's hands these cases will be handled impersonally and impartially and out of the controversy will come a valuable decision which will settle for all time a great commercial question, about which there has long been a diversity of opinion.

The next move in the cases will be the taking of verbal testimony before a commissioner appointed by the court, but this will not begin until Mr. McRae has finished the so-called Eastern Lumber case. This case, which is known as United States vs. Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers Association, diverges from the western cases. While in some respects they involve much the same questions, in the main they contain a different state of facts. In the eastern case all the government's testimony is in and it is expected that the taking of testimony on behalf of the defense will begin early in June.

In the indictment cases against the 14 secretaries and former secretaries of the retail lumber dealers associations in the West, nothing has been done since Sept. 18, 1911, at which time defendants filed a general demurrer. Probably no future steps will be taken in these cases until the final disposition of the civil cases.

BONCI FOR METROPOLITAN

NEW YORK—Alessandro Bonci, accompanied by his wife, left for Europe Saturday, after a successful concert season. The tenor announced that he was soon to return, and to the Metropolitan.

AMUSEMENTS

Follow the BLUE FLAG AUBURNDALE on the CHARLES NORUMBEGA OPEN-AIR AUDITORIUM 3:30 & 8:00; & 10:00

vacation as "The Montessori Method," by Maria Montessori, issued by Stokes. The book is translated by Annie George, one of the first among American women to journey to Rome and sit at the feet of the Italian whose theories of education are now attracting the attention of the best minds of Europe. Upon the verdict of this reading jury of American educators alteration of courses of study in primary education will depend, and also upon such evidence. Of the practical workings of the Montessori method as soon will be available from classes already formed or soon to form in American cities, Boston and New York have led the way.

Considering the relative numerical superiority of woman as an educator in the United States, it would not have been surprising had this innovation in teaching children appeared in the United States. On the other hand, Italy has carried much farther than the United States has, investigations in pedagogy out of which such a theory, based on inductive experimentation, could come. Long and studious preparation for her preceded the opportunity that came to Dr. Montessori when she was invited, in 1906, by the director-general of the Roman Association for Good Building to undertake the organization of infant schools in model tenements. Early in 1907 the first class was started in the quarter of San Lorenzo, and was christened "Casa dei Bambini," or "The Children's House." In 1908 the first similar school was opened in Milan. Schools for middle-class children in Rome followed. In 1909 Italian Switzerland substituted the Montessori for the Froebel method in its orphan asylums.

Since that time the fame of the schools and the method has gone out widely through Europe; and naturally the originator of the plan has been driven to formal exposition of the method and chronicle of the movement, if for no other reason than in order that she may escape the necessity of a world-wide correspondence. In this book is the first English text of the official program, prefaced by an introduction by Professor Holmes of the department of pedagogics at Harvard University that is valuable for the balanced judgment it expresses and for the ideas it brings forward as compromises between the kindergarten and the Montessori methods that are likely to follow in American schools, owing to conditions peculiar to the country.

In reading the Italian woman's book one does not go far before he finds that the essence of her theory is that there must be free, natural manifestation of child-life if in the school scientific pedagogy is to be born. Teaching must cease to be thought of as imparting of information and become expert observation of free children and their guidance into light. Methods that have transformed sub-normal into normal children, deficient into competent, must be used with all children in order to attain fullest results in their development. Through complete training of all the senses, not

only a few of them, through coordination of muscular activity and mental choice, through combination of homely duties of the house and caring for personal appearance and attire, with acquisition of the fundamentals of reading, writing and arithmetic, and by a relegation of the teacher to the role of observer and friend rather than taskmaster and critic, the desired results are achieved with juveniles. That the method can be followed with safety later in the child's life has yet to be shown.

Probably no feature of the system is more unusual and, therefore, more significant to the novice or onlooker than that which provides for sensory culture, through tactile thermic, baric and stereognostic exercises. In most children the sense of touch never is cultivated; and hardly more are those of taste and smell, at least to the extent of making them contributory to life's deliberate pleasures.

Visualization by the ordinary child and adult is not an achievement, carefully worked out and expanded to its highest power. But with the Montessori system, through carefully devised didactic devices of apparatus and of method, there is a wonderful expansion of power to derive pleasure from nature, from art and from comradeship with animals and with fellow mortals. The theory assumes that hitherto deliberate education of the senses has been belated; the process of discriminating between sense stimuli has been too long postponed.

Having set up a species of auto-education, having perfected the child's psycho-sensory processes, it is next the function of the Montessori educator to lead the attention of the child from sensations to ideas. The inner attention of the child must, if possible, be isolated and fixed on perceptions. Here a more difficult task of adaptation of method to each pupil awaits the teacher, in reducing external aid to minimum and yet in furnishing sufficient counsel and in differentiating between marked individual traits that exist in pupils.

The narrative that Dr. Montessori has written is far from wholly abstract. Concrete proof in the form of anecdote, personal illustrations, evidence of observers and reproductions of photographs, makes the book readable and attractive. Precise instructions are given as to methods employed, apparatus used, environment provided and aims kept in view. There are statements as to results achieved that at first seem difficult to accept; but the evidence is beyond question. The type of school discipline advocated in the book is one that makes for joy of teacher and pupil, it is quite impossible to associate with the Montessori school room thought of anything like a prison, factory or a place of hurried preparation. Underneath all the effort there is high motive, a passion for release of powers always latent, but too often never allowed to expand. Such schools have an individualizing, wholesome, full-ideal for their pupils that, if made regnant in all the grades, would transform both systems and administrations, as well as pupils.

Stanley Paul & Co., are publishing immediately the second annual volume of "Canada of Today." In a series of special articles, illustrated by upwards of 300 pictures, from photographs, maps and plans, the book portrays something of the extent and variety of Canada's resources.

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as "Contentment," "God Cares for Thee," "The Kingdom of God," "To the Violet," all breathing sentiments of trust and desires after good. In an "Apology" the author assures the world, "We poets are a happy lot." The volume is in dainty booklet form, in decorated envelope.

"Good—For You"—By Frank C. Reigher. Chicago: Published by the author. Fifteen brief poems on such subjects

LITERARY NOTES

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston has shown commendable enterprise in securing from Lawrence Beesley, the right to issue in book form his narrative on "The Loss of the S. S. Titanic: Its Story and Its Lessons," which he contributed to the New York Times, following his first account of his experiences, which went out through the Associated Press.

Three manuscripts of plays were found among the effects of Robert Neilson Stephens. Two of them have been novelized and issued by L. C. Page & Co. The third, called "The Sword of Bussy," will be published this summer.

A second edition of Mary Antin's "The Promised Land" was called for quickly.

Readers who like the humor of George Fitch will find it maintaining its own peculiar brand in "My Demon Motor Boat," published by Little, Brown & Co.

H. G. Wells' "Socialism and the Great State" has its American publication by Harper & Bros., who were shrewd enough early in this English author's career to make him their attache.

American publishers report receiving from the new minister of education in China inquiries for full lists of their publications, to be used in organizing the central library at Peking.

Four editions of Ross' "Changing Chinese" have been called for.

American readers who wish to increase their knowledge of Spanish will find in the Popular library of standard Spanish works, which T. Nelson & Sons have

gun to put forth at a moderate price, the kind of books that they are seeking.

Stephen Bonsal, whose wide experience in the lands about the Caribbean fits him for the task, has a book on "The American Mediterranean" coming from the press soon. Moffatt, Yard & Co. are to publish it.

"The Strangling of Persia" is the title that Mr. Shuster has chosen to give his version of the virtual extinction of Persian nationality by Russia and Great Britain in alliance. The Century Company will publish it.

William Archer's book on playmaking, which is to serve as a manual of craftsmanship for playwrights, has Small, Maynard & Co. for its American publishers.

Henry S. Harrison, author of "Qued," has a novel on the way, ready for publication next fall.

Miss Mary Johnston, author of "To Have and to Hold," has been making speeches in and around Boston in which she has advocated woman's suffrage with a passion and literary finish to her eloquent periods not often heard in the region.

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M. Rene Bazin, one of the most renowned of contemporary French writers of fiction, came to the United States with the French delegates bearing the statue of France, by Rodin, for the Champlain monument. John Lane Company will soon issue M. Bazin's latest novel, "The Children of Alsace."

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Other splendidly equipped daily trains—including the "Colorado Flyer," from Chicago and St. Louis to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

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LONDON LITERARY NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

ONDON—In the preliminary program of the summer Edinburgh vacation course for 1912 it is announced that there will be no courses in German and French, owing to the poor response made by the British teachers and others. A. J. Jack will lecture on "American Writers" and Professor Kirkpatrick on "Idiomatic English." W. L. Carrile will also lecture on "Modern English Poetry."

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A particularly interesting chapter deals with strike duty, in which Lieutenant Pratt takes up his personal experiences at Lawrence, Mass. There is a foreword by Capt. George E. Thorne, United States army.

HOLWORTHY ANNIVERSARY
Former occupants of Holworthy hall, Harvard, acting as guests of the seniors now occupying the rooms, celebrated Saturday the hundredth anniversary of the dormitory. Dinner was served at Harvard Union, and in the evening a quartet from the University Glee Club furnished music.

BOSTON Y. M. H. A. HAS DEDICATION

New headquarters of the Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association at Warren and Howland streets, Roxbury, were dedicated Sunday. The reorganized association now numbers nearly 1000 members.

The exercises in the afternoon on the grounds were opened by the Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association orchestra, after which the chairman, J. L. Wiseman, delivered the opening address.

He introduced Benjamin Rudnick, chairman of the building committee, who presented the key of the building to Dr. Nathaniel A. Finkelstein. Rabbi P. Israeli opened the regular exercises with prayer.

SOCIALIST TO OPEN FIGHT IN CHICAGO

INDIANAPOLIS—With Eugene V. Debs and Emil Seidel, candidates for President and Vice-President, as the principal speakers, the national executive committee of the Socialist party on Sunday chose Chicago for the opening of the Socialist campaign on June 16. J. Mahlon Barnes of Philadelphia, campaign manager, said other speakers for the big meeting would be named later.

Congressman Victor L. Berger, in an interview asserted that 15 Socialists would be sent to Congress in the next election.

SUMMER PLACES OPENED AGAIN

Special orchestral music greeted the 1500 or more excursionists who paid Norumbega park a visit yesterday, the opening day of the sixteenth season. All the familiar attractions were ready with the exception of the theater, which starts today with afternoon and evening performances of vaudeville.

Revere beach season opened yesterday with a crowd of 75,000. Several hundred persons went in bathing from their houses near the beach. A few thousand persons visited Nantasket beach.

WOMEN URGED TO JOIN UNION

NEW YORK—At a meeting of the International Hotel Workers Union in the Amsterdam opera house Sunday evening Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes made a plea for all hotel workers, particularly the women, to join the union. She criticized the hotels for imposing fines on employees.

That the union is gaining 500 members a day was the declaration of Louis Elster, an organizer, who declared that "we are so strong now we can close up every hotel in New York."

ROXBURY RECTOR RESIGNS

The Rev. Frederick A. Reeve, rector of St. Anne's Episcopal church, Roxbury, has announced his resignation to accept a call to St. John's Episcopal church, Roxbury, his resignation to take effect July 1.

DIP

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

BATHING SUIT OF SILK SERGE

Smart and simple in style

THE bathing suit that is smart in effect, yet simple and easily adjusted, is the one that lovers of water are sure to demand. Here is a model that is particularly desirable.

The blouse is cut in one with the sleeves, so that there are no seams to be irritating. The tucks over the shoulders provide fullness and the skirt is six gored. The separate bloomers are close fitting over the hips and closed at the front, while the suit is closed at the left side. Nothing could be easier to slip on and off.

Silk serge is the material illustrated, trimmed with foulard, but suits are made from silk, from satin and from wool materials in equal numbers.

For the medium size the blouse and skirt will require 5½ yards of material 27, 5 yards 36, 4½ yards 44 inches wide; for the bloomers will be needed 3½ yards 27, 1½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide and for the trimming 1½ yards 27 inches wide.

The pattern, No. 7409, cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age, can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

BOX OF SWEETS.

For place cards use a pretty fancy candy box filled with some simple sweet, that the child can take home as a souvenir.—New Haven Journal Courier.



TAKING FROCKS SEEN IN PARIS

Displays by the leading couturiers

MANY charming frocks were seen at a recent society affair, writes the Paris correspondent of the New York Press, foremost among which was a lovely gown of pale blue and silver shot taffeta. The skirt had an apron-like effect which extended far into the bodice, forming a decided point in front. This was veiled with blue mousseline de soie. The elbow sleeves, tunic and hem were trimmed with thick ruchings of the silk. The V-shaped yoke was filled in with cream lace. A frill of the lace finished the sleeves.

Another smart frock was of gray charmeuse. The plain narrow skirt was covered by a polonaise, which was as straight as the garment over which it was worn and almost as scant. The front, slightly shorter than the back, extended to the bottom of the skirt. Down the front was a row of buttons from throat to hem. A broad girdle of black satin was arranged at the back, with a deep loop and single end reaching to the bottom of the skirt. A double ruff of net, the under one of black and the top of white, finished the neck and adorned the left side of the bodice. The sleeves, long and close-fitting, were set plainly into low, sloping shoulders. The hat worn with this costume was a moderately large one of gray straw faced with black satin.

Dark blue foulard with widely sprinkled dots of white was used to fashion a charming model. The plain underskirt was bordered with a wide band of plain blue, which also formed a small apron panel on skirt and bodice. Straps of unequal length, made of plain blue, ornamented the frock. The overskirt sloped sharply away below the hips, forming a

TRIED RECIPES

BEEFSTEAK EN CASSEROLE
TWO pounds of round steak, one half cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, one quarter teaspoonful of pepper, two tablespoonsfuls of butter, one pint of water, one half pint of milk. Have the steak cut at least one inch thick. Melt the butter in a frying-pan, dredge the meat with the flour, to which the salt and pepper have been added, and brown quickly on both sides. Remove the meat to a casserole dish, and brown the remaining flour in the butter left in the pan. Add the water and milk, let come to a boil; then pour over the meat and cook for two hours in a slow oven. If the flavor is liked an onion may be cooked (until yellow) in the butter before the meat is browned, and if no milk is at hand water may be used instead. Cooked by this method the toughest steak will become tender and delicious.

ARGYLE SALAD
One can of apricots, 12 chopped marshmallows, one half cupful of chopped pecan nuts, some lettuce leaves, yolks of four eggs, four tablespoonsfuls of vinegar, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of dry mustard, one teaspoonful of butter, a few grains of red pepper, one cupful of whipped cream. Drain the apricots, and lay them on crisp lettuce leaves. Put the egg yolks into a double boiler, add the vinegar, sugar, salt, mustard, red pepper and butter, and stir them over the fire until they have cooked for five minutes. Allow to cool, then add the whipped cream, and beat all thoroughly together. Next add the nuts and the marshmallows. Place a spoonful of the dressing on each plateful of salad. This is an excellent recipe.

CHEESE PUFF

Six tablespoonsfuls of grated cheese, one tablespoonful of butter, two table-spoonsfuls of flour, one half pint of milk, five eggs, salt and pepper to taste. Melt the butter in a saucepan over the fire; then stir in the flour and milk, and cook for a minute; then add the grated cheese, and the salt, pepper and the beaten yolks of the eggs. Beat up the whites of the eggs until stiff, then lightly fold them in. Pour the mixture into a buttered fireproof dish, and bake for 15 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve hot.

IDEAL RICE WAFFLES

One cupful of freshly boiled rice, one heaping tablespoonful of butter, three eggs, two cupsfuls of sour milk or cream, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of baking soda, enough flour to make a thick batter. To the hot rice add the butter and the well-beaten yolks of the eggs. Add to the sour milk or cream the baking soda. Now combine the two mixtures, add the flour, and, lastly, fold in the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Bake on well-greased and heated waffle-irons.

BAKED OMELET

Six eggs, one cupful of hot milk, three tablespoonsfuls of cold milk, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of salt. Beat the yolks of the eggs and the salt together until creamy. Boil the milk and slowly stir in the cornstarch, which has been mixed with the cold milk. Add the butter and beat until well blended. Stir this into the yolks of the eggs, and lightly fold in the whites of the eggs, which have been beaten very stiff. Pour into a buttered pan and bake in a slow oven for 25 minutes.—Ladies Home Journal.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

It is evident from an appeal made recently for additional funds that the work accomplished by the Swanley Agricultural College is of a most satisfactory nature, says a London special to the Monitor. Women can here obtain instruction in the work of landscape gardeners, farm bailiffs, poultry keepers, market gardeners and other branches of agricultural work. At the meeting referred to, which was held at a private house, a resolution was passed to the effect that the meeting recommended Swanley Horticultural College for women as deserving of support in view of the excellent work which was performed.

It appears that a sum of about £5000 is required, the objects to which the money was to be devoted being explained by Miss Hannah Cohen.

BOX PLAITS

When making box plait in shirt-waists or boys' blouse waists I have found it much easier to fold the goods back the desired width of plait wanted, then fold again, stitch on the edge of the second fold just as in making a tuck, catching the raw edge inside; then press down the tuck, turn the plait out and stitch on the edge, says a contributor to *Needlecraft*. This method does away with the seam in the middle of the plait, and makes it much easier to work buttonholes in.

FASHION BITS

While many of the latest models show paniers, there are an equal number where the drapery takes a more simplified form, and seems more like a tunic or overdress.

Taffeta is used for puffed crowns, for huge bows, for quillings and ruchings on the edges of hemp and tagal straw, but some hats of the silk are not popular.

FURNITURE VARNISH DEFECTS

To what they are due, and ways of avoiding them

DR. L. V. REDMAN of the University of Kansas, engaged in research on the chemical treatment of wood, contributes to the *Scientific American* an article on varnish and its use on furniture, in which he says:

Defects in varnishes are as many as the varieties and brands for sale in the open market. Some of these defects are hairlining, alligatoring (cracking), tackiness (stickiness), whitening under water, darkening rapidly with age, brittleness, dulling of the glossy surface, lack of toughness (being easily scratched), sweating on damp days if the temperature is high and blistering in the heat of the summer.

Varnishes are divided into two classes: oil and spirit. Oil varnish consists of resins, such as amber, copal, anime, kauri, manilla, mastic, dammar, resin, etc., dissolved in oil, such as linseed, tung, walnut, safflower, candle nut, soybean, etc., and diluted with a thinner such as turpentine or benzene. A spirit varnish consists of resin dissolved in spirits, that is, volatile solvents, as for example, turpentine, alcohol, wood alcohol, naptha, benzene, etc. The last-mentioned varnish dries rapidly as the solvent evaporates and leaves behind a film of resins which are naturally hard, glossy, brittle, easily scratched and resistive toward water and weather. The advantages of a spirit varnish are the speed in drying, hardness and resistance to weathering. The disadvantages are brittleness, the coated surface scratching easily and the difficulty of application, as a spirit varnish dries too rapidly and leaves brush marks.

The tough oil varnishes are in greater demand than the spirit varnishes although the defects in oil varnishes are numberless. How often a person sits on a varnished chair and on rising finds the loose nap from his clothes sticking inseparably to the chair and the print of the weave of his clothes left in the soft, tacky varnish. These varnishes have incorporated in them non-volatile, non-drying oils such as the heavier mineral oils. These oils do not oxidize and dry to a solid elastic mass, as drying oils do, and as a consequence the varnishes remain "tacky" for an indefinite period.

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RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Have you ever been in Kent in the strawberry season? If not, if you love the luscious fruit, make your plans to go there after you play in the British amateur, and you will see and taste strawberries of the size and sweetness we associate with horticultural exhibitions. Oh! yes, I know ours is a wonderful country and we can grow all sorts of things in profusion, especially fruits, but when it comes to what they call "hautboys," and also to gooseberries in Scotland we have to acknowledge our defeat. At this juncture some one will probably look at the heading of this column and ask "Is this rational golf?" If you wait a moment you will find where the golf comes in and if you follow my advice and go to stay at a certain Kentish clubhouse and eat those strawberries you will not question the rational part of it.

We are so used to associating the "biggest in the world" with things American that it startles us to meet something elsewhere which might come under this description, yet it is absolutely true that I, a guest from America at a dinner, when served first, hesitated as to whether to take two or three strawberries as my share. It seemed ridiculous to count the berries, and as there were lots of them I took three and felt quite greedy when I noticed that several of those coming after took only two. Each berry was the size of a coffee cup and was solid right through and so sweet no sugar was required. Why all this dissertation on dessert? We are most of us fairly honest with respect to other men's property, but this same Kentish golf club had to guarantee the farmers whose strawberry fields bound the course on all sides, that no player or caddie should go after any balls driven over the fences. It is adding insult to injury to see your brand new Dimple comfortably ensconced in a strawberry plant surrounded by fruit that tempts you. All of which was recalled to my memory by some remarks by Horace Hutchinson in the Telegraph:

"A curious case came into court the other day, arising out of the unhappily too frequent accident of a ball being driven off the course into private property adjoining it. The private owner ap-

pears to have retained the ball and there was trouble when it was demanded with emphasis of him. The case was dismissed, whether on the principle of 'faults on both sides,' or in accord with the maxim—so diametrically opposed, as it appears to the lay mind, to the law's general practise—that *de minimis non curat lex*—is not quite obvious. As if a golf ball in these days could be called a 'minim' in any sense! But the case, though dismissed, arose, and is liable to arise again, and it is as well that the law should be understood, if that be possible, by the law-abiding golfer, even if the lay mind is not sufficiently sophisticated to appreciate all its virtue.

The law appears to be this, that, though an owner of private land can forbid the man who drove the ball there to come and look for it, and can (as I understand) repel him with force if he tries to intrude in spite of the prohibition, the ball, for all that, still belongs to the man who drove it there. It does not become the property of the man whose ground it has invaded, and presumably he becomes a thief if he converts it to his own uses. Perhaps it seems queer, at first glance that, according to law, the ball should have to lie there in the absence of any mutual understanding and compromise on the part of the persons concerned. We are, perhaps, apt to think that it ought in right to belong to the owner of the ground, since it is hardly to be contended that the erratic driver ought to have free right of entry to retrieve it. But if we change the case from one of golf balls, and suppose it to be a man's hat or a lady's valuable sable cape that has been blown over boundary hedge into a private garden, it hardly looks then as if the hat or the cape ought to become the property of the tenant or ground landlord. Yet, presumably, he could still forbid entry in search of the articles, though no doubt he could only enforce the prohibition if he were bigger than the man who lost his hat or than the champion of the lady of the lost sables. That, however, queer though it seems, is how the law, as I have tried to learn it by questioning some high authorities, stands; and it may be well to be clear about it."

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented to-day deal with the action of Congress in agreeing to submit to the states a constitutional amendment for the election of senators by direct popular vote.

PITTSBURGH POST.—The direct vote of United States senators looks like an assured fact. Both houses of Congress have passed the resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution which will place the choice of these officials in the hands of the people.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL.—The action of the House of Representatives . . . in approving the concurrent resolution adopted by the Senate, submitting to the states the question of incorporating in the constitution an amendment providing for the direct election of United States senators, completes the function imposed upon Congress and thus overcomes the most serious obstacle to the change which has been agitated for many years. It is now up to the states to act, ratification by three fourths of them being necessary to make the amendment effective.

LOUISVILLE HERALD.—That a sufficient support from the individual commonwealths will be forthcoming is assured by the fact that already more than the requisite number of three fourths of the states have gone on record as favoring the principle. It is said the standpait opposition will make a last desperate effort to save itself by an appeal to state legislatures, but it is an effort that will prove unavailing.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH.—However, it is a question whether the action of Congress . . . will result in anything material. The resolution, as adopted, calls for federal supervision of senatorial elections. That is objectionable to many members of Congress from the South. They favor a change that would permit the states to fix the qualification of electors and thus make sure of preventing the colored vote in the South from cutting a large, if not controlling, influence in the selection of senators. It was contended at the time the federal supervision feature was discussed that it would defeat the ratification of the resolution. If more than 12 state legislatures refuse to endorse the proposed amendment, it will fail. There are some conservative states in the North which may not fall into line, and it remains to be seen whether enough strength can be mustered in the South to defeat what undoubtedly is the will of an overwhelming majority of the people of the country at large.

RICHMOND (V.A.) NEWS-LEADER.—We have another illustration of the prevalence of the feeling that whatever is wrong, and that new legislation is the panacea of all human ills. The House of Representatives by a tremendous majority has adopted the proposed amendment to the constitution making United States senators elective by popular vote, the election to be under the supervision and control of the federal government. Thus it is sought to wipe out the last vestige of the states as sovereign entities and essential integral parts of our federated system of government. The wise provisions of the constitution making one essential branch of the federal government elective by and representative of the individual states in their sovereign capacity, guaranteed the pres-

ervation of the integrity and the sovereignty of those states because without these the federal legislature could not be constituted. Take away this, and make the senators elective by and representative of the people direct, and ad to the federal government, the now sovereign states will be little more than geographical expressions.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.—The amendment will further peopleize the Senate and make it truly representative and responsive. It will doubtless lead to a thorough revision of the rules of that body and eliminate the features of "clubdom," the unanimous consent and the individual veto. The spirit of progress has invaded the chamber; its control will be complete after the adoption of the amendment by the Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD UNION.—Bossed or unbossed, our state Legislatures have generally succeeded in sending men of ability and worth to the United States Senate. We grant there have been exceptions, more numerous than we like to see. But it is by no means certain that the standard of the Senate as regards honesty and integrity will be elevated by popular elections of its members, and it is entirely probable that the standard in respect to ability will be materially lowered if the proposed change finds general adoption in the different states. This view is supported not only by logic but by the experience of states where the direct choosing of senators has been tried.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.—The East has not led the movement for a more democratic election of senators, but suppose the East should conclude that the only truly democratic Senate was a body that really represented the people of this country instead of the states of this country. If the pending amendment should result in the stirring up of such an idea, and if that idea should become popular, then we would see changes which Kansas even might not view with composure.

NANTASKET BOATS TO LEAVE BOSTON EVERY HALF HOUR

Boats making half-hourly trips to Nantasket Beach on Sundays and holidays from June 30 until after Labor day, a regularly hourly service with a new boat leaving Nantasket for Boston at 10 p.m., in addition to the 9:40 boat, this service to continue until after Labor day when the night boats will be taken off, were announced today by officials of the Nantasket Steamboat Company.

It was said that these changes in schedule were possible because this year the company put on a new steamer, the Rose Standish. The hourly schedule for steamers is to continue to the middle of October, another innovation. The regular hourly schedule by day is now in operation.

SHIP BRINGS 100,000 COCOANUTS

One thousand bags of 100,000 cocoanuts arrived at Commercial wharf today on the Norwegian steamer Marie di Giorgio from Baracoa, Cuba. They are valued at \$3250. In addition to the cocoanuts the Giorgio brought 15,000 stems of bananas.

ALBERT H WAITT AND PAUL J. BURRAGE Real Estate Brokers and Agents

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ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY

Coleman House

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR AUTOMOBILISTS.

The Marlborough

A. M. SEXTON

The Peninsula

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

OCEAN FRONT, delightfully cool; attracts select patronage; suites with bath, 75 minutes Sandy Hook route from New York; opens June 27th. M. M. DEDEKER.

WAKEFIELD SOON TO START WORK ON BUILDING STREETS

FINANCIAL

WANTED—Loans of \$10,000 to use in old and long established business; good security. LOUICE & ROBINSON, room 806, Old South bldg., Boston.

WE BUY AND LOAN on legacies and undivided estates. Quick and confidential service. ALVIN W. WHITTIER & CO., 16 State st., Boston.

as superintendent of streets in Needham for a year.

Under his direction, Main street from Melrose to Reading is to be put in good condition and Wakefield's square entirely rebuilt. Many other streets are to be macadamized or repaired. Engineer Starkweather has \$26,000 at his disposal at present. Indications are that if the new system proves successful the appropriation will be doubled next year.

EVERETT CLASS OFFICERS CHOSEN

At the opening of the school session at Everett high school today Wilbur J. Rockwood, principal, announced the names of the 15 pupils standing highest in scholarship in the graduating class. Following the announcement of the list, the class selected the two highest on the list to deliver the valedictory and salutatory addresses at graduation.

Miss Lois Reed had the highest percentage and was chosen valedictorian.

Miss Jessie Gray had the second highest marks and was elected salutatorian.

ARIZONA FAVORS 'ADVISORY RECALL.'

PHOENIX, Ariz.—A bill providing for an "advisory recall" of federal judges and United States senators by majority vote of the people, passed the State assembly Saturday. The bill already has passed the Senate and the Governor has expressed his approval.

PARIS COLLISION EXPLAINED

NEW YORK—A Paris message to the

Maradet station of the Northern rail-

way 13 persons have perished and 45 are

injured. The accident appears to have

been due to defective switch.

THE LARGEST SALE of any one brand

in the United States. SAUER'S PURE EX-
TRACT. Because they flavor DEST.

Ask the Housekeeper.

THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

Dept. 371.

Springfield, Mass.

Memorizing Music.

Complete Music Analysis.

Analytical Harmony.

Art of Song.

Theory of Interpretation.

Instruction in all music branches.

DINAND

Instruction in all music branches.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

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HELP WANTED—MALE

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted—First-class man; must have good experience and references; good position and salary. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

A. R. MACHINIST wanted in Lynn, 20c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ATTENDANTS for state institutions, with good references. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

BEAM HOUSE MAN wanted in morocco room, 10 a. m. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BENCH MOLDERS wanted in Cambridge, \$1 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER wanted in South Boston; must be \$10-\$15; must understand woodwork also. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, experienced; must be capable taking charge of set of books; good opportunity for right man. BOHR BROS. CO., 69 K st, South Boston.

BOY—Good opportunity for bright boy, Andy BERGER BROS., 219 Water st., New Haven, Conn.

100 BOYS 100

100 BOYS for errands, offices, stores, ships and apprenticeships; \$5.50-\$6.; must have school certificate and written references. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

BOYS for mercantile house, \$4 week up. YOUNG M. C. U. EMP. BUREAU, 20 Boylston st., Boston; H. C. Bronson, supt.

BOY of 14 or 15, living at home, wanted for office and errand work. D. B. OGDEN, Falmouth and St. Paul st., Boston.

BUSHELMAN wanted. E. OBER, 21 Harrison st., Boston.

CABINET MAKER wanted in Arlington, repair and polish; \$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

CARPENTERS—Several first-class wanted at once. WM. A. BERRY, Dawson st., Boston.

CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH, in Foxboro, \$16-\$20. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHEMIST wanted, small summer place; one who makes special of steaks and chicken dinners; \$15 week. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REFERENCE ASSN., 129 Washington st., Boston.

CHEMIST wanted, for dry cleaning establishment. Address: PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO., 13 S. State st., Concord, N. H.

PRESS OPERATORS and sheet metal workers wanted. GEM STAMPED STEEL CO., Everett ave. and Boulevard, Chelsea.

PRINTING MACHINERY SALESMENT—Pending reorganization, the committee in charge desires to get into communication with middle-aged woman for family on farm in Chicago, New York and Boston; must come highly recommended; exceptional opportunity to right parties. Address A. B. DURRELL, 31 State st., Boston.

SALES MANAGER—Pending reorganization, the committee in charge desires to get into communication with the handling of the sale of sheet printing machinery; must come highly recommended; excellent opportunity for right man. Address A. B. DURRELL, 31 State st., Boston.

SALESMAN OR SALESMAN wanted for Boston and New England states; pleasant work; a good worker can earn good salary; a guarantee paid weekly. A. M. COOPER, 100 Franklin st., 900 Galusha st., Boston. Tel. Back Bay 908.

SELLING AND FILING CASTINGS, \$10. in Everett. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ELECTRICIAN, wiring bells and speaking tubes, for telephone and electric, three-room house, \$15-\$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

FARM HANDS wanted for general work; steady and reliable; pay \$25 month with home. PERKINS' EMP. AGENCY, Tilton, N. H.

FORMERS-IN wanted, gent's inner soles; \$9 week; in South Boston. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

FORMERS-IN wanted, gent's inner soles; \$11. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GEM OPERATORS, on United Shoe machines, women's inner soles, flexible stock. In Boston; \$11. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

GEM OPERATORS wanted, experienced, understand machinery; women's inner soles; \$11. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GENERAL ALL-ROUND CLERK for store in south New Hampshire; one who has A1 references; \$45 month. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HAND KNIFE CUTTER wanted in Hyde Park, \$9-\$10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HELPERS (structural steel), 17½ hr. Boston. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

IRONER MOLDERS wanted in Milford, pitch and machine; piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank.

JOE COMPOSITOR wanted; one familiar with country office preferred. WARE MFG. CO., 100 Franklin st., Boston.

MACHINIST wanted in Quincy, \$25-\$30 day; must be A1. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MACHINIST wanted, first-class, BAY STATE METAL WHEEL CO., East Tem-plate, Mass.

MAKEUP on book and tabular work wanted; first-class; also man, woman experienced in the theatrical business, correct book work; conditions, good. CAPITAL CITY PRESS, Montpelier, Vt.

MAN for general work and cooking in camp, \$18-\$20. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MACHINIST wanted, first-class, BAY STATE METAL WHEEL CO., East Tem-plate, Mass.

MAKEUP on book and tabular work wanted; first-class; also man, woman experienced in the theatrical business, correct book work; conditions, good. CAPITAL CITY PRESS, Montpelier, Vt.

MAN AND WIFE (white) wanted for country place; woman to cook and do plain laundry work, man to do tabular and do general housework; understand food; \$10-\$15 per month; references. Address: MISS JEFFERSON, Buzzards Bay, Mass.

MARRIED COUPLES (six) wanted at once, public and private places. Meet party at MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 30 Boylston st., rm. 2, Boston.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and office assistant (22), single, residence Boston; \$8-\$10. Mention No. 6935. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 21

ATTENDANT—General housekeeper, desire position as attendant; best of references furnished. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass.; tel. 2904-W. 21

ATTENDANT—General housekeeper, desire position as attendant; best of references furnished. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass.; tel. 2904-W. 21

ATTENDANT—Capable, reliable American woman, desire position as maid, maid and housekeeper or traveling companion. MISS C. E. HOWE, 53 Wellington st., Worcester, Mass. 20

ATTENDANT—Housekeeper, wishes private position with elderly person. MISS A. CHASE, 397 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass. 21

ATTENDANT—Companion, long experience, wishes position; will go anywhere; small salary. MADAME WHITNEY'S DIRECTORY, 1890 Dorchester ave., Boston, Tel. Milton 663-R. 21

ATTENDANT—Lady of refinement, desire position in restaurant or other professional office, or as cashier in drug store or restaurant. SADIE H. WEST, 7 Newhall st., Malden, Mass. 22

ATTENDANTS, housekeepers—Protestant females, desire positions of trust; capable and reliable. HARVARD & EMP. BUREAU, 1 Boylston st., r. 23. 21

ATTENDANT—Nest capable girl, or woman who would appreciate good home (two in family) rather than high wages. Apply to T. H. GRIFFIN, 20 Bowdoin St., Cambridge, Mass. 21

BOOKKEEPER (38), single, residence Roxbury; \$10, will go anywhere; has Al references. Mention No. 7204. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 21

BOOKKEEPER who understands stenography wants position; willing to start for low salary if opportunity for advancement. ALICE H. THOMPSON, 397 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass. 21

BOOKKEEPER, clerk and cashier (36), residence city; \$9 or more. Mention No. 7205. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); best employers' references. MISS BAGLEY, 126 OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 21

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted as working or managing housekeeper in a family of adults; best of references given and required. FRANCIS M. CLARK, 210 W. 14th st., Manhattan. 21

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted as housekeeper or companion by middle-aged Protestant woman, near Hartford, Conn., or Springfield, Mass.; will bring good references. MISS H. THOMPSON, 397 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass. 21

HOUSEKEEPER—Experienced working housekeeper desires position in small family girl with references and of good family, would like position for the summer, or as companion of governess. For particulars, RUTH M. WILSON, 30 Osborne rd., Brookline, Mass. 23

CAPABLE WOMAN (dressmaker) would take summer position as chambermaid or upper servant in scullery or kitchen, with interview at any time; references. MRS. C. F. HALL, Hotel Bellevue Annex, 140 Bowdoin st., Boston. 25

CASHIER AND CLERK (26), single, residence city; \$10. Mention No. 7206. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 21

CHAMBERMAID—Desires position, immediate; can furnish references. PERKINS EMP. AGENCY, 114 N. 3rd st., Boston. 23

CHAMBERMAID wishes position in lodging house; go home nights. MRS. H. BLUE, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass. 23

CHAMBERMAID for hotel, see position of maid; help to young lady with good references. PERKINS EMP. AGENCY, 114 N. 3rd st., Boston. 23

COMPANION or tutor—Wellesley College girl desires position for summer; can tutor girl in French; best of references. HELEN WHEELER, 14 Adams st., Waltham, Mass. Tel. 2345. 21

COMPOSITOR thoroughly experienced in bookbinding, with some experience as proofreader, wishes position; references given. MISS HELEN JACKSON, 100 W. Brookline st., Boston. 21

CONTRALIST SOLOIST—Experienced with known vocalists; see position of MAITIE FRENCH, 17 Mechanic st., Beverly, Mass. 23

COMPANION or tutor—Wellesley College girl desires position for summer; can tutor girl in French; best of references. HELEN WHEELER, 14 Adams st., Waltham, Mass. Tel. 2345. 21

COOK and SECOND MAID, thoroughly experienced, desire position; good references. MISS RAGLEY, EMP. OFFICE, 126 Massachusetts av., Boston. 23

COOK, colored, thoroughly competent, desires situation in private family or will reside with employer; good references. Sawyer st., Boston. Tel. 1963-J. 25

COOK, colored, desires position for the summer; will do pastry or all-round cooking; give first-class references. MRS. THOMAS AGENCY, 23 Sawyer st., Boston. 25

COOK—Capable woman desires position to go away for the summer; small hotel or boarding house; references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass. 23

COOK—Young woman, experienced, desires position; first-class references; desire to reside with employer; good references. MISS MCGREHAN, 126 Massachusetts av., Boston. 23

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COOK AND SECOND GIRL, capable want situations; seashore or country; good references. Apply to MISS MCGREHAN, EMP. OFFICE, 126 Massachusetts av., Boston. 23

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL WORK—Reliable colored woman wants four days' work or house cleaning in the city or out of town. Apply by letter, MRS. WILLIAM SCOTT, 123 Cabot st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 21

GENERAL WORK—Wanted by day, washing, cleaning, or will take laundry work home; please notify by letter. MRS. CATHERINE DUNCAN, 124 Hastings st., Cambridge, Mass. 23

GENERAL WORK—Colored girl wished employment by the day; will wash, iron, clean, or will take laundry work home; please notify by letter. MRS. LAUREN BERRY, 71 Newhall st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 21

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman wishes employment by the day; housekeeping and ironing; or will take laundry work home. MRS. ALICE BROWN, 391 Harvard st., Cambridge, Mass. 23

GENERAL WORK—Position wanted by day, washing, ironing, or will take laundry work home; please notify by letter. MRS. CATHERINE BRACKETT, 3 Elmwood st., Concord, N. H. 21

GENERAL WORK—Position wanted by day, washing, ironing, or will take laundry work home; please notify by letter. MRS. JOSEPHINE BRACKETT, 3 Elmwood st., Concord, N. H. 21

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Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 25, 1912

Mails for Europe, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Azores, via Bremen, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen, via Fisguard and Liverpool, for Azores, via Mauretania, Tues., 21, 1:30 p.m., 3 p.m. Azores Islands, via Ponte Delgada, Oceania, Tues., 21, 9 p.m., 11 p.m. Great Britain, Ireland, specially addressed for Azores, via Ponte Delgada, Oceania, Tues., 21, 9 p.m., 11 p.m. Azores Islands, via Ponte Delgada, Oceania, Tues., 21, 9 p.m., 11 p.m. Great Britain, Ireland, Africa (except Egypt), and Asia, via Liverpool, via Queenstown and Liverpool, via Celtic, Wed., 22, 9 p.m., 11 p.m. Jamaica, via Port Antonio, Admiral Schley, Wed., 22, 9 a.m., 1 p.m. Jamaica, via Philadelphia and Port Antonio, via Adm. Farragut, Wed., 22, 4 p.m., 1 p.m. Europe, Egypt, West Asia, East Indies and South Brazil (except Pernambuco, Parana, Santa Catarina, Bahia), specially addressed for Great Britain, Ireland, Africa (except Egypt) and Azores, via Olympic, Fri., 24, 9 p.m., 11 p.m. Hispaniola, via La Touraine, Wed., 22, 9 p.m., 11 p.m. Germany, letters only, two cents per ounce, via Bremen, Barbarossa, Wed., 22, 9 p.m., 10 p.m. Costa Rica, via Port Limon, Esparza, Fri., 24, 8 a.m., 1 p.m. Specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, via Olympic, Fri., 24, 9 p.m., 11 p.m. Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Azores, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, via New York, Fri., 24, 9 p.m., 10 p.m. Germany, letters only, two cents per ounce, specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, via Berlin, Fri., 24, 9 p.m., 10 p.m. Azores Islands, via Ponte Delgada, Martha Wash., Fri., 24, 9 p.m., 11 p.m. Newfoundland, via St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax, Halfax, Sat., 25, 11 a.m., 1 p.m. Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen. Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Monday at 5 p.m., Tuesday at 5:45 p.m., Wednesday at 5:30 p.m., (supplementary 1:30 p.m.), Wednesday at 5:45 p.m., for other countries mails close 45 minutes earlier than time shown above. Newfoundland, except parcels post, via N. Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 5:30 p.m., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m. St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 5:30 p.m., May 26, June 9 and 23 and 7 a.m., May 27, June 10 and 24. Parcels post for Newfoundland are forwarded only on direct steamers from New York to Philadelphia to St. Johns. Parcels post for Labrador can only be forwarded on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns between July 1 and Oct. 1. Mails for Cuba, specially addressed, close at this office Wednesday and Friday at 5 p.m., forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday. All steamers take specially addressed correspondence. Parcels post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than the closing time shown above. Parcels post close for Great Britain and Ireland close Friday at 5 p.m.; Germany, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p.m.; Italy, Friday at 5 p.m.; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, Wednesday at 5 p.m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mails for China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, via Siberia, San Fran., May 20, 6 p.m. Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, Australia, except West, which is via Warder, via Europe, via Arangani, San Fran., May 24, 6 p.m. Lurline, San Fran., May 24, 6 p.m. China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, via Tacoma Maru, Tacoma, May 24, 6 p.m. China, via San Fran., May 26, 6 p.m. Guam and the Philippines, via U. S. Transport, San Fran., May 31, 6 p.m. China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, via Manchuria, San Fran., June 1, 6 p.m. China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, via Empress of Japan, Vancouver, June 7, 6 p.m. Supplementary mails to insure forwarding must be dropped in receptacles marked "Foreign." Mails for the U. S. postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcels post cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York
*Byndam, for Rotterdam, May 21
Kronprinz Wilhelm for Bremen, May 21
*Cymric, for Liverpool, May 21
United States for Copenhagen, May 23
*Celtic, for Liverpool, May 23
La Lorraine, for Havre, May 23
Preston, for Liverpool, May 23
*Martha Washington, for Naples, May 23
Kroonland, for Dover-Antwerp, May 23
New York, for Southampton, May 23
Merion, for Liverpool, May 23
*Berlin, for Bremen, May 23
Rochambeau, for Havre, May 23
Cincinnati, for Hamburg, May 23
Sailings from Boston
Parisian, for Glasgow, May 24
Cymric, for Liverpool, May 24
Armenian, for Liverpool, May 24
Ararat, for Liverpool, May 24
Sachsen, for Liverpool, May 24
Numidian, for Glasgow, May 24
Cæsar, for Naples, May 24
Cæsar, for Liverpool, May 24
Franca, for Liverpool, May 24
Bohemian, for Liverpool, May 24
Cymric, for Liverpool, May 24
Sonne, for Liverpool, May 24
Parisian, for Glasgow, May 24
Winfredian, for Liverpool, May 24
Laconia, for Liverpool, May 24
Cretic, for Genoa, May 24
Devonian, for Liverpool, May 24
Sailings from Philadelphia
Numidian, for Liverpool, May 24
Dominion, for Liverpool, May 24
Prinz Oskar, for Hamburg, May 24
Oceania, for Mediterranean ports, May 24
Hawthorn, for Liverpool, May 24
Minton, for Liverpool, May 24
Southward, for Liverpool, May 24
Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg, May 24
Merion, for Liverpool, May 24
America, for Genoa, May 24
Dominion, for Liverpool, May 24
Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg, May 24
Sailings from Montreal
Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool, May 24
Victorian, for Liverpool, May 24
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool, May 24
Cassandra, for Glasgow, May 24
Laurentic, for Liverpool, May 24
Corinthian, for London, May 24
Royal George, for Bristol, May 24
Triton, for Liverpool, May 24
Ionian, for Glasgow, May 24
Canada, for Liverpool, May 24
Ausonia, for London, May 24
Aurania, for Liverpool, May 24
Lake Champlain, for Liverpool, May 24
Victorian, for Liverpool, May 24
Maganic, for Liverpool, May 24
Aurania, for London, May 24
Hesperian, for Glasgow, May 24
Sicilian, for London, May 24
Roxburg, for Bristol, May 24
Corsican, for Liverpool, May 24
Scottian, for Glasgow, May 24
Terroric, for Liverpool, May 24
Lake, for London, May 24
Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool, May 24
Victorian, for Liverpool, May 24
Grampian, for Liverpool, May 24
Aurania, for London, May 24
Laurentic, for Liverpool, May 24
Royal George, for Bristol, May 24
Triton, for Liverpool, May 24
Ionian, for Glasgow, May 24
Canada, for Liverpool, May 24
Corinthian, for London, May 24
WESTBOUND
Sailings from Liverpool
Aral, for Boston, May 21
Caronia, for New York, May 21
Southward, for Philadelphia, May 21
Lake Champlain, for Montreal, May 21
Baltic, for New York, May 21
Maganic, for Montreal, May 21
Preston, for New York, May 21
Empress of Ireland, for Quebec, May 21
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Grampian, for Liverpool, May 21
Aurania, for London, May 21
Laurentic, for Liverpool, May 21
Royal George, for Bristol, May 21
Triton, for Liverpool, May 21
Ionian, for Glasgow, May 21
Canada, for Liverpool, May 21
Corinthian, for London, May 21
Sailings from Antwerp
La Provence, for New York, May 21
La Provence, for New York, May 21
Chicago, for New York, May 21
Niagara, for New York, May 21
Ivernia, for New York, May 21
Argentina, for New York, May 21
Carpathia, for New York, May 21
La Provence, for New York, May 21
Rochambeau, for New York, May 21
La Provence, for New York, May 21
Carpathia, for New York, May 21
Pannona, for New York, May 21
Ivernia, for New York, May 21
Duc d'Aosta, for New York, May 21
Canopic, for Boston, May 21
Sailings from Trieste
Pannona, for New York, May 21
Kaiser Franz Joseph, for N. Y., May 21
Ivernia, for New York, May 21
Argentina, for New York, May 21
Carpathia, for New York, May 21
La Provence, for New York, May 21
Rochambeau, for New York, May 21
La Provence, for New York, May 21
Carpathia, for New York, May 21
Pannona, for New York, May 21
Ivernia, for New York, May 21
Duc d'Aosta, for New York, May 21
Canopic, for Boston, May 21
Sailings from Copenhagen
Oscar II, for New York, May 21
United States, for New York, May 21
Helsing Olav, for New York, May 21
Sailings from Antwerp
Vaderland, for New York, May 21
Empress of Ireland, for New York, May 21
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HARD COAL ROADS ATTRACTING SOME MARKET ATTENTION

Reading and Lehigh Valley
Are Conspicuous in New
York—U. S. Rubber Stock
Is Also a Feature

LONDON CHECKERED

Activity in the coal road stocks attracted some attention to these issues during the early sales in the New York market today. Both Reading and Lehigh Valley were strong. The former opened considerably higher than Saturday's closing price and then sold off, losing most of the first advance.

U. S. Rubber was another strong feature, advancing more than two points during the first half hour. Texas Oil also was strong. At the end of the first half hour the tone was strong and business active.

There was no news of importance to influence the market except the settlement of the anthracite miners' strike and this had largely been discounted.

On the local exchange there was some buying here and there of the copper stocks but price movements were unimportant. Lake Copper and Ojibway were in moderate demand at higher prices.

Stocks reacted substantially after the early rise and at midday many were selling well below the opening. Reading opened up 1% at 177%, and declined more than two points before midday. Lehigh Valley opened up 1% at 180, advanced to 181%, and declined more than two points before rallying. American Ice opened unchanged at 28%, and rose more than two points. Steel opened up 1% at 71, advanced to 71% and then declined a point.

Canadian Pacific opened up 1% at 265%, advanced to 266%, declined two points and then rallied. International Harvester gained more than two points during the first half of the session.

U. S. Rubber opened up 1% at 62%, and advanced to 66% before midday. Texas Oil was up 5% at the opening at 112%. After receding fractionally it advanced a point.

Calumet & Hecla on the local exchange opened unchanged at 490 and rose four points. Lake Copper, Miami and Indiana showed good fractional improvement.

Business was quiet on both exchanges during the afternoon. At the beginning of the last hour prices were somewhat above the lowest of the forenoon.

LONDON—Under professional support American railway shares displayed a steady tone in the late dealings on the stock exchange. Other sectors were still under more or less pressure and gilt-edged investments displayed weakness partly on a firmer turn in the money situation.

The labor unsettlement was responsible for a slump condition in home rails. Berlin was a seller on Canadian Pacific and also offered Peruvian issues. The first mentioned showed some resistance to the downward tendency. Diamonds were rallying at the end but oil securities left off flat. De Beers were off 1-16 at 20%. Rio Tintos off 4% at 78%. Continental bourses closed quiet.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened barely steady three to 10 points lower May 11, 65, June 11, 4, July 11, 6, August 11, 12, September 11, 14, October 11, 22 offered, December 11, 24/11, January 11, 23/11, 25, March 11, 33/14, April 11, 40 offered.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton fair demand: prices easier. Middlings 6s. 4d., off 7 points. Sales estimated 8000 bales, receipts 22,000, including 11,000 American. Futures opened easy, 8 to 8% off. At 12:30 p. m. quiet and steady, 7% to 8% off from previous close: May-June 6.18%, July-August 6.21, October-November 6.14%, January-February 6.12.

*Ex-dividend.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTION FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Unsettled with occasional showers tonight and Tuesday; light easterly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows: For New England: Showers tonight and Tuesday.

A long ridge of high pressure along the Atlantic coast is producing pleasant weather in the eastern sections. A front of low pressure extending from Florida northward to Virginia is producing cloudy and unsettled weather with heavy local showers in the western and central sections. In Oregon, Wisc. reported 3.41 inches of rain during the last 24 hours.

The weekly forecast indicates cool, unsettled weather with local showers will prevail during the first half of the month and warm pleasant weather during the last half.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
5 a. m. 54.12 noon..... 56
Average temperature yesterday, 68.4%.

IN OTHER CITIES
Buffalo..... 59
Nantucket..... 50
New York..... 70
76° Philadelphia..... 70
82 Chicago..... 48
80 Des Moines..... 48
78 Denver..... 78
60 St. Louis..... 84

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises..... 4:18 High water, 7:03
Sun sets..... 7:26 a. m., 1:58 p. m.
Length of day: 14:45

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales, to 2:30 p. m.:

Open High Low Last
Allis-Chalmers..... 1 1 1
Allis-Chalmers pf..... 4 4 4 4
Allis-Chalmers 1st pd..... 6 6 6 6

Almazalinated..... 84 84 63 84
Am Beet Sugar..... 73 73 72 72

Am Can..... 39 39 37 38

Am Can..... 117 117 117 117

Am Car Fndry..... 59 60 59 60

Am Cotton Oil..... 55 55 54 54

Am H & L..... 6 6 6 6

Am Ice..... 28 28 29 29

Am Linseed Oil pf..... 37 37 37 37

Am Joco..... 43 43 43 43

Am Mail pf..... 58 58 58 58

Am Smelting..... 86 86 85 86

Am Smelting pf..... 107 107 107 107

Am Woolen..... 30 30 30 30

Amana..... 42 42 42 42

Atchison..... 106 106 106 106

Atchison pf..... 103 103 103 103

At Coast..... 140 140 140 140

Baldwin Loco pf..... 107 107 107 107

Balt & Ohio pf..... 88 88 88 88

Beth Steel..... 36 36 36 36

Beth Steel pf..... 89 89 89 89

B. R. T..... 15 15 15 15

Central Leather..... 26 26 26 26

Ches & Ohio pf..... 105 105 105 105

Chino..... 50 50 30 30

Cit. Gas..... 30 30 29 29

Com Products..... 15 15 15 15

Del & Hudson..... 17 17 17 17

Denver pf..... 20 20 20 20

Erie..... 36 36 36 36

Erie 1st pf..... 54 54 53 53

Gen Electric..... 170 170 170 170

Gen Motor Co..... 34 34 34 34

Gen Motor Co pf..... 73 73 73 73

Goldfield Con..... 4 4 4 4

GT Nor pf..... 132 132 132 132

GT Nor Gte..... 45 45 44 44

Harvester..... 122 124 124 122

III Central..... 127 128 127 128

Inter-Met..... 21 21 21 21

Int-Met pf..... 63 63 60 60

Int Marine..... 4 4 4 4

Int Marine pf..... 18 18 18 18

Int Paper..... 18 18 18 18

Int Paper pf..... 60 60 60 60

Kan City So pf..... 60 60 60 60

Laclede Gas..... 106 106 106 106

Lehigh Valley..... 180 180 181 179

May Company..... 78 78 78 78

Mex Petroleum Co..... 73 73 72 72

Miami..... 26 26 26 26

Missouri Pacific..... 39 39 40 40

Natl Cables Cop..... 21 21 22 22

Nat Enameling..... 17 17 17 17

N. Y. N. H. & H..... 115 115 115 115

North American..... 119 119 119 119

North & Western..... 120 120 120 120

Ontario & Western..... 1 1 1 1

Ontario & Western..... 38 38 38 38

Pacific Mail..... 52 52 52 52

Pearl T & T..... 51 51 51 51

Peoples Gas..... 112 112 112 112

Pitts C. C. & L..... 110 110 109 109

Pitt-Jung Coal pf..... 89 89 89 89

Pressed Steel Car..... 55 55 55 55

Pulman..... 35 35 35 35

Ry Spring..... 161 161 161 161

Ry Cons Copper..... 19 19 19 19

Reading 1st pf..... 91 91 91 91

Reading 2d pf..... 100 100 100 100

Republic Steel..... 24 24 24 24

Republic Steel pf..... 79 79 79 79

Rock Island..... 28 28 28 28

Rock Island pf..... 161 161 161 161

Sears Roebuck..... 56 56 56 56

Sloss-Shell & A. I. S. I. 51 51 51 51

Southern Pacific..... 112 112 112 112

Southern Pacific 1st pf..... 112 112 112 112

Southern Pacific 2d pf..... 74 74 74 74

Tennessee Copper..... 44 44 44 44

Texas Company..... 112 112 113 113

Third Avenue..... 40 40 40 40

Union Pacific..... 171 171 170 170

Union Pacific pf..... 91 91 91 91

United Ry Inv Co..... 33 33 33 33

Utah Copper..... 63 63 62 62

U. S. Steel..... 63 63 62 62

U. S. Steel pf..... 111 111 111 111

U. S. Steel pf..... 62 62 62 62

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY IS DOING PROSPEROUS BUSINESS

Report for Last Fiscal Year Shows Larger Number of Machines in Use—President Says Government Suits Are Only Obstacle to Trade

Business of the United Shoe Machinery Company was largely increased during the year ended March 31 last, according to the annual statement just issued by President Sidney W. Winslow.

The total assets of the corporation are more than \$48,000,000, with a capital stock of about \$38,000,000. The company paid in dividends during the fiscal year just ended \$2,858,845. It has 7538 stockholders.

The corporation now has on lease in the United States 97,031 machines and has 4200 employees in its factory at Beverly. Mr. Winslow states that only pending government suits and threatened restrictive legislation prevent the company from employing at least 1000 more men.

The financial statement of the United Shoe Machinery Company, the holding company, as of date March 1, 1912, compares as follows:

ASSETS

Cash and receiv. \$11,323,088 \$11,374,977

Stock in other cos. 47,205,457 44,027,452

Total \$48,532,086 \$45,402,450

LIABILITIES

Common stock 28,590,433 28,590,433

Preferred stock 9,545,200 9,615,400

Reserves 1,500,000 1,500,000

Surplus 8,887,452 5,787,595

Total \$48,532,086 \$45,402,450

SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Previous balance 5,787,595 6,124,754

Earn. and inc. value 5,968,720 5,780,106

Stock other cos. 5,968,720 5,780,106

Total \$11,746,317 \$11,504,860

Dividends 2,858,845 6,117,204

Balance, March 1 \$8,887,452 \$5,787,595

The balance sheet of operating company follows:

ASSETS

Real estate \$2,293,354 \$2,255,184

Machinery 2,164,284 2,022,415

Stock in process 7,137,023 6,985,299

Cash & debts rec. 9,145,176 7,581,252

Patent rights and sec. 400,000 400,000

Leased property 24,266,285 23,228,744

Miscellaneous 6,799 5,133

Total \$45,417,925 \$42,258,022

LIABILITIES

Capital stock \$20,850,519 \$20,850,519

Accounts payable 408,500 411,880

Surplus 23,828,806 20,669,799

Reserves 320,039 325,890

Total \$45,417,925 \$42,258,022

SURPLUS ACCOUNTS

Previous balance \$20,669,799 \$18,542,022

Earnings for year 5,856,033 5,772,142

Total \$25,523,832 \$24,314,164

Dividends 2,057,062 3,644,365

Balance, March 1 \$23,838,806 \$20,669,799

President Winslow in his remarks to stockholders says: The business of the company has shown an increase over the business of former years. The number of machines on lease in the United States on March 1, 1912, was 97,081, an increase for the year of 7.50 per cent over last year. A greater number of machines was turned out at the factory in Beverly than at any other period of equal length in the company's history. There are 4200 employees at the factory, which still leads the state of Massachusetts in average wages paid; the average weekly wage being \$15.70 and the average yearly wage \$817. Were it not for the pending government suits, and threatened restrictive legislation by Congress, at least 1000 more people would be employed at the present time.

The department of justice a short time before the last annual meeting, began the investigation of the organization of the company, its subsequent acquisition of properties, its contracts with shoe manufacturers and its affairs generally. This investigation was continued until the latter part of July of that year. During its progress while your officers were furnishing all books, paper and information asked for, and were endeavoring to make clear to the agents of the department the special methods of the company in installing and caring for its machines, as well as the reasonableness of the contracts or leases for the use of the same deemed necessary to secure the regularity and continuity for their operation, not only for the protection of the company but also for the benefit of the shoe manufacturer, the agent of the department in charge of the investigation, before he had written his report, left for Washington. A grand jury was summoned before he arrived in Washington, and later, in September, two indictments, numbered 113 and 114, were reported against members of your executive committee for alleged violations of the Sherman act.

On demur, one count in indictment No. 114, which did not expressly allege that the business of the company was based on patents, was held valid until it should appear otherwise on trial. The other counts in both indictments were quashed by Judge Putnam in the district court. The government has taken a writ of error to the supreme court in respect to certain of the quashed counts, and Judge Putnam has recently denied a motion of the defendants for a speedy trial on indictment No. 114.

The government in December of last year filed its petition in equity against the company, the corporation, the directors of both, and others, praying that they be adjudged to have violated the Sherman act and for relief. Nine of the corporations made parties thereto, demurred on the ground that they had no interest in the matters complained of and the petition was dismissed as against them, on motion of the government.

It is expected that the petition in equity will be diligently prosecuted, as proposed by Judge Putnam, in order that the practical application of the statute to the special methods of the

company may be thoroughly exploited and determined by the courts, and that in the meantime the criminal proceedings will be held in abeyance.

Both in the organization of the company and in the conduct of its business the directors have acted on the advice of eminent counsel and have at all times conformed to the law as interpreted by them. Thus far the decisions of the highest courts in respect to the Sherman act have justified the opinions of counsel and the acts of the company.

Judge Putnam, after having examined all the cases in which the Sherman act has been construed by the supreme court, said:

"It seems to be impossible to deny that the combination of various elements of machinery, all relating to the same art and the same school of manufacture, for the purpose of constructing economically and systematically, and of furnishing any customer the whole or any part of an entire system, is in strict and normal compliance with modern trade progress."

One consequence of the bringing of the government suits has been a modification of the terms on which shoe manufacturers can obtain certain machines in the general department of the company. Hitherto the manufacturer has had the option of either buying these machines outright or taking them on lease at a nominal rental on condition that they be used only in connection with certain other of the company's machines. The optional lease was of distinct advantage to shoe manufacturers, especially to manufacturers of limited means who were thus enabled to enjoy the use of these machines and the service furnished in connection therewith without the investment of a large amount of capital in their purchase.

The legality of the lease having been questioned, the company in December, 1911, discontinued the optional terms under which manufacturers were enabled to lease the machines and now offers them only on outright sale, as it cannot afford to lease to its customers machines from the use of which it receives no direct pecuniary return unless it can contract with its customers that these machines be used in connection with certain other machines from which it derives its revenue. As a result, manufacturers with limited resources have found themselves badly handicapped through lack of the capital needed to buy machines essential to the increase of their business, and many who had already taken the preliminary steps to begin the business of shoe manufacturing have abandoned their purpose on account of the amount of capital which they would be compelled to invest in machinery. Others have continued the use of their old machines rather than make the investment required for the purchase of new and improved machines.

The permanent discontinuance of the leasing of machines to be used in series, which the government seeks to bring about, must seriously retard the development of the business of all small shoe manufacturers, and prevent the establishment of new factories. This radical change in the trade is desired by the group of shoe manufacturers who have instigated the government suits and are promoting restrictive legislation in order that they may benefit through driving many small manufacturers out of business and preventing the establishment of new factories. In the event of their success in thus concentrating the shoe manufacturing business in their own hands the burden will necessarily fall upon the small manufacturer and the public.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is finding only a routine consuming outlet, with the demand chiefly for jobbing parcels, and prices continue to reflect the fluctuation in the Savannah market. The ruling spot quotation on Saturday was 51c ex yard.

Rosin—Trading is light and unimportant, and the market retains a quiet appearance, without noteworthy change in values. The New York Commercial Club:

Common \$6.50, Gen Sam E \$6.60, graded B \$6.75, D \$7. E \$7.20, F \$7.50, G \$7.55, H \$7.60, I \$7.65, K \$7.65, M \$7.80, N \$7.85, WG \$7.00, WW \$7.95.

Tar and Pitch—Business continues in small jobbing parcels, with quotations unchanged at \$5.50 at \$5.75 for tar, and \$4.25 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine Saturday, 92¢; 22½¢; 25¢; stocks, 26¢; receipts, 92¢; exports, 22½¢; stocks, 24¢; 51½¢; rosins firm; sales, 2220; receipts, 2550; exports, 470; stock, 57.84¢.

—WW \$7.45; WG \$7.27½; J. 30; N. \$7.25; M. \$7.25; K. \$7.20 at \$7.22½; I. \$7.20 at 7.22½; H. \$7.20 at \$7.22½; G. \$7.20; F. \$7.15 at 7.20; E. \$6.80 at 6.85; D. \$6.55; B. \$0.05 at 6.35.

LONDON—Turpentine firm at 36s; rosins American standard quiet at 16s. 6d.; rosins, American fine, quiet at 19s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirit is easier at 35s. 9d.; common, firm at 16s. 1½d.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady, good, easy, \$5.90. Spirits machine steady at 45½¢. Turpentine firm at \$1.90; hard, \$3.25; soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.50.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC COMPANY

The report of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company for the fiscal year ended March 31 last has been issued. The income account compares with the previous year as follows:

	1912	Increase
Gross earnings	\$34,196,446	\$3,022,886
Cost of goods sold	30,604,850	1,965,697
Net mfg. profits	\$3,591,596	\$2,017,169
Other income	1,180,442	\$355,689
Total income	\$4,772,038	\$2,372,258
Inventory adjust. dr.	708,947	51,213
Balance	\$4,063,121	\$2,422,471
Charges	1,599,028	13,541
Balance for div'ds	\$2,444,093	\$2,437,012
Preferred dividends	279,009	\$349,886
Balance	\$2,164,184	\$2,087,126
Common dividends	352,118	352,118
Surplus	1,812,066	\$2,439,244
Previous surplus	5,964,225	295,277
Total surplus	\$1,253,056	\$3,382,386
P. & L. surplus	\$6,618,963	684,739

*Decrease.

The foregoing surplus available for the common stock is equal to 5.80 per cent on the \$31,700,000 outstanding as compared with 11.31 per cent earned on \$36,694,587 ascertaining stock outstanding in the previous year and 7.38 per cent earned on \$36,720,487 ascertaining stock outstanding in the 1910 fiscal year.

Chairman of the board, Guy E. Tripp, says:

The decrease in earnings is due partly to an actual reduction of output, but to a greater extent to the lower prices obtained.

In the report for the year ended March 31, 1911, reference was made to a suit filed by the United States against your company and others, with respect to the incandescent lamp business. This suit was terminated during the past year by the entry of a decree, which, as predicted, does not seriously affect the conduct of your lamp business.

Depreciations of investments were written off as follows: Stock, Westinghouse Electric Company, Ltd., \$250,000; debentures, Societe Electrique, Westinghouse de Russie, \$243,243; bonds, Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Company, \$557,042.

The manufacturing conditions were reflected in the returns from Connecticut and Massachusetts. In the former state the net proceeds decreased \$6,109,000 and the latter \$11,332,000.

The assessments for Hawaii, the commission remarks, indicate an extremely prosperous condition on the islands, the net earnings of the corporations increasing \$4,274,000.

Equipment contracts placed by railroads last week will make draft upon steel mills for 150,000 tons additional of finished products and contracts are still pending for cars, locomotives, rails and bridges which will call for about 700,000 tons additional.

Silver is selling at highest price in five years, the advance being due to expected purchases by India of large quantities of bullion and prospective coinage of silver by China. India has not purchased any silver for about seven years, the last purchase being 45,000,000 ounces.

Since Jan. 1 orders for 110 steamships of various classes have been placed with American shipyards which are busier in 12 years. All new orders except one are for coastwise trade. Latest returns give Great Britain merchant marine of 11,541,000 tons, while United States is second with 5,158,000 and Germany third with about 4,450,000.

The permanent discontinuance of the leasing of machines to be used in series, which the government seeks to bring about, must seriously retard the development of the business of all small shoe manufacturers, and prevent the establishment of new factories. This radical change in the trade is desired by the group of shoe manufacturers who have instigated the government suits and are promoting restrictive legislation in order that they may benefit through driving many small manufacturers out of business and preventing the establishment of new factories. In the event of their success in thus concentrating the shoe manufacturing business in their own hands the burden will necessarily fall upon the small manufacturer and the public.

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Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY IS DOING PROSPEROUS BUSINESS

Report for Last Fiscal Year Shows Larger Number of Machines in Use—President Says Government Suits Are Only Obstacle to Trade

Business of the United Shoe Machinery Company was largely increased during the year ended March 31 last, according to the annual statement just issued by President Sidney W. Winslow.

The total assets of the corporation are more than \$48,000,000, with a capital stock of about \$38,000,000. The company paid in dividends during the fiscal year just ended \$2,858,864.5. It has 7538 stockholders.

The corporation now has on lease in the United States 97,031 machines and has 4200 employees in its factory at Beverly. Mr. Winslow states that only pending government suits and threatened restrictive legislation prevent the company from employing at least 1000 more men.

The financial statement of the United Shoe Machinery Company, the holding company, as of date March 1, 1912, compares as follows:

ASSETS

1912 1911
Cash and receivables..... \$8,227,058 \$1,374,973
Stock in other cos. 44,027,452 44,027,452

Total..... \$48,332,089 \$45,402,430

LIABILITIES

Common stock..... 28,399,453 28,500,453
Preferred stock..... 1,345,200 1,345,200
Reserves..... 1,500,000 1,500,000
Surplus..... 8,887,452 7,587,500

Total..... \$48,332,089 \$45,402,430

SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Previous balance..... 3,787,596 6,124,754
Earn. and inc. value 5,958,720 5,780,106
Stock other cos. 5,958,720 5,780,106

Total..... \$11,746,317 \$11,904,860

Dividends..... 2,858,864 6,117,264

Balance, March 1..... \$8,887,452 \$7,587,500

The balance sheet of operating company follows:

ASSETS

1912 1911
Real estate..... \$2,295,354 \$2,025,184
Machinery..... 2,164,283 2,032,214
Stock in progress..... 1,435,200 1,345,200
Cash & debts rec'd..... 9,148,176 7,581,252
Patent rights..... 400,000 400,000

Leased ma. and sec. 24,866,285 22,288,741

Miscellaneous..... 6,799 5,133

Total..... \$45,417,925 \$42,358,029

LIABILITIES

Capital stock..... \$20,850,519 \$20,850,519

Accounts payable..... 20,690,709 20,690,709

Reserves..... 320,000 325,830

Total..... \$45,417,925 \$42,358,029

SURPLUS ACCOUNTS

Previous balances..... \$20,690,709 \$18,542,022

Earnings for year..... 5,856,033 5,772,142

Total..... \$25,552,832 \$24,314,164

Dividends..... 2,687,026 3,644,363

Balance, March 1..... \$23,835,806 \$20,690,709

President Winslow in his remarks to stockholders says: The business of the company has shown an increase over the business of former years. The number of machines on lease in the United States on March 1, 1912, was 97,081, an increase for the year of 7.5-10 per cent over last year. A greater number of machines was turned out at the factory in Beverly than at any other period of equal length in the company's history. There are 4200 employees at the factory, which still leads the state of Massachusetts in average wages paid; the average weekly wage being \$15.70 and the average yearly wage \$817. Were it not for the pending government suits, and threatened restrictive legislation by Congress, at least 1000 more people would be employed at the present time.

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On demur, one count in indictment No. 114, which did not expressly allege that the business of the company was based on patents, was held valid until it should appear otherwise on trial. The other counts in both indictments were quashed by Judge Putnam in the district court. The government has taken a writ of error to the supreme court in respect to certain of the quashed counts, and Judge Putnam has recently denied a motion of the defendants for a speedy trial on indictment No. 114.

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The legality of the lease having been questioned, the company in December, 1911, discontinued the optional terms under which manufacturers were enabled to lease the machines and now offers them only on outright sale, as it cannot afford to lease to its customers machines from the use of which it receives no direct pecuniary return unless it can contract with its customers that these machines be used in connection with certain other machines from which it derives its revenue. As a result, manufacturers with limited resources have found themselves badly handicapped through lack of the capital needed to buy machines essential to the increase of their business, and many who had already taken the preliminary steps to begin the business of shoe manufacturing have abandoned their purpose on account of the amount of capital which they would be compelled to invest in machinery.

Depreciations of investments were written off as follows: Stock, Westinghouse Electric Company, Ltd., \$250,000; debentures, Societe Electrique, Westinghouse de Russie, \$243,243; bonds, Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Company, \$557,042.

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NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is finding only a routine consuming outlet, with the demand chiefly for jobbing parcels,

and prices continue to reflect the fluctuation in the Savannah market. The usual spot quotation on Saturday was 5¢ ex-yard.

Rosin—Trading is light and unimportant, and the market retains a quiet appearance, without noteworthy change in values. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$6.50, Gen Sam E \$6.60, graded B \$6.75, D \$7, E \$7.20, F \$7.50, G \$7.55, H \$7.80, I \$7.65, K \$7.65, M \$7.80, N \$7.85, WG \$7.90, WVV \$7.95.

Tar and Pitch—Business continues in small jobbing parcels, with quotations unchanged at \$5.00@ \$7.55 per cent. The first quarter's business exceeded the initial quarter of any previous year.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine Saturday firm at 47 and 47½; sales, 260; receipts, 921; exports, 225; stocks, 24,513; rosins, firm; sales, 2220; receipts, 2520; exports, 470; stock, 57,846. Price—WW, \$7.45; WG, \$7.27½; JN, N, \$7.25; M, \$7.25; K, H, \$7.20@7.22½; I, L, \$7.20; F, \$7.15@7.20; E, \$6.80@6.85; D, \$6.55; B, \$6.05@6.35.

LONDON—Turpentine firm at 36s; rosin, American standard, quiet at 16s. 6d.; rosin, American fine, quiet at 16s. 6d.

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1912	Increase
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Total income..... \$47,552,098	*\$2,372,258
Inventory adjust. dr.	708,947
	51,213
Balance..... \$40,443,121	*\$2,423,471
Charges..... 1,390,628	13,541
Balance for divs..... \$2,444,093	*\$2,437,012
Preferred dividends..... 279,909	*\$49,886
Balance..... \$2,164,184	*\$2,087,128
Common dividends..... 352,118	352,118
Surplus..... 1,812,066	*\$2,439,244
Previous surplus..... 5,964,225	295,277
Total surplus..... \$7,776,291	*\$2,143,967
Adjustments, cr.	126,628
	535,680
Total surplus..... \$7,649,919	*\$2,697,647
Investment depn..... 1,056,285	*\$2,540,000
Dividends..... 203,671	*\$841,343
Total dedns..... \$1,260,956	*\$3,382,383
P. & L. surplus..... \$6,648,933	*\$84,739

*Decrease.

The foregoing surplus available for the government suits has been a modification of the terms on which shoe manufacturers can obtain certain machinery in the general department of the company. Hitherto the manufacturer has had the option of either buying these machines outright or taking them on lease at a nominal rental on condition that they be used only in connection with certain other of the company's machines.

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FINANCIAL NOTES

Joseph Ramsey, Jr., has inspected the Alton as expert for bondholders and financiers planning investment in new issue.

Equipment contracts placed by railroads last week will make draft upon steel mills for 150,000 tons additional of finished products and contracts are still pending for cars, locomotives, rails and bridges which will call for about 700,000 tons additional.

Silver is selling at highest price in five years, the advance being due to expected purchases by India of large quantities of bullion and prospective coinage of silver by China. India has not purchased any silver for about seven years, the last purchase being 45,000,000 ounces.

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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

GERMAN DIPLOMAT
WAS GREAT FIGURE
IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Departure upon Vacation
of Baron Marschall von
Bieberstein Left Powers
Wondering as to Next Step

CAREER BRILLIANT

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—The recent reports that the Austrian and German ambassadors had been withdrawn from the Sublime Porte were of course untrue. At the same time, it is quite certain that there was a grain of truth in them, as far as Germany is concerned.

The German ambassador has left for Berlin on a holiday, and there is some doubt as to whether he will return or not. It might be regarded as certain that he would not return if it were not for the fact that there has never been, perhaps, since the year 1897, when he received his appointment, a moment when his presence in Constantinople was of more importance to the Wilhelmstrasse.

There are many stories as to the honors intended for him, and it is said that he is to be transferred to London, to take the place of Count Metternich, and even that he is to succeed Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg as chancellor in the immediate future.

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein is probably the most commanding diplomat in Europe today. He has made for himself a position in Constantinople which has perhaps not been equaled in Europe since the days when Lord Stratford de Redcliffe represented the United Kingdom in the same capital.

Curiously enough, he did not choose diplomacy as a career, but began his life in the law. When he did take to politics, he found himself pitted against the Bismarcks, and it was of him that the great chancellor declared that he was a diplomatist who could not even write good French in his despatches. How little important the turning of phrases in despatches really is has been proved by the ambassador's career. Today it has been said of the man whom Bismarck belittled that he could put the diplomatic service of Europe comfortably in his pocket.

The withdrawal of the ambassadors would have meant that the triple alliance was acting together in support of Italy, and that it had failed to mold Turkey to its purpose. As it is, the occupation of Rhodes is more a coup de theater than a great strategic movement. The temporary occupation of the Turkish islands will not affect Turkey in any way, and in the question of their permanent fate Europe will have much to say.

The point is that it will not relieve the pressure on Italian finance which the war in Tripoli is exerting, nor will it modify in the least the Arab resistance. This may be realized from the fact that the Monitor has the highest possible authority for stating that the Italian stories with regard to the revolts in the Yemen are entirely unauthentic. So far from the Arabs of the Red sea littoral and the hinterland making things difficult for the Turks, a general suspension of hostilities has taken place.

The Arabs of the Yemen may not love the Turk, but they dislike the Italian more, for the Turk is at least a Muhammadan, and the caliph reigns in Constantinople. The influence of the green turban is felt here as everywhere else in the Muhammadan world, and it may be taken as certain that the Arabs of the Yemen will not move whilst there is an Italian in Tripoli, and that they will do nothing to embarrass the Porte at this juncture.

SOLUTION HOPED
IN MAIL TROUBLE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Previous to his departure for South Africa, where he went in connection with the South African mail service, Sir Owen Phillips stated to a representative of Reuter's Agency that he was going out with the hope that as the result of personal negotiations he would be able to find a solution which would be satisfactory to all parties. Though the question presented many difficulties, he yet believed that with goodwill on both sides a friendly settlement of this long-standing problem might be reached.

NEW PLAY IS AT CRITERION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Macdonald Hastings' play, "The New Sin," which was recently noticed in The Christian Science Monitor, has now been put into the evening bill at the Criterion theater. Mr. Hastings, who a month ago was entirely unknown in the dramatic world, has now two plays running in London.

DEUTSCH CUP GOES TO M. HELEN

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—M. Helen has won the Deutsch aviation cup, having covered a distance of 125 miles in 93 minutes, giving a speed of about 80 miles an hour.

WESTERN STATE LINE
OWNED BY FRANCE
HAS GREAT DEFICIT

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The section of the 1913 budget dealing with the public works department, throws an interesting light on the position of the unfortunate Western State railway, which from being regarded as the national joke has latterly become more or less of a national tragedy.

When this property was taken over it was not expected to be a source of extraordinary profit to the state, but even the strongest opponents of the scheme of state purchase could hardly have expected the serious deficiency that the railway has met this year.

Commencing with a deficiency of £11,000,000 the first year it came into the hands of the state, it has risen to no less a sum than £84,500,000 deficit.

Of the £21,000,000 remaining a large portion is eaten up by the indemnities paid to customers for loss of

freight, accidents and damages of various kinds, and after satisfying these various charges, which nearly absorb the whole of this amount, the balance is devoted to the maintenance of the permanent way and the upkeep of rolling stock and material.

This latter, which is the part that most interests the traveling public, has to be dealt with upon an infinitesimally small sum, with the consequence that the roadway is notoriously bad, the rolling stock and material being antiquated and altogether inadequate.

It is considered that this experiment in state ownership is not one that is likely to be quickly repeated in France.

KHOST TRIBESMEN
RISE IN AFGHANISTAN
AGAINST GOVERNOR

(Special to the Monitor)

PESHAWAR, India.—Advises from Afghanistan show that a tribal revolt of no little magnitude has broken out in the district of Khost close to the Indian frontier in the direction of Thal.

It seems that the oppressive government of the local Afghan Governor, Muhammad Akbar Khan, so incensed the Khostals that after ineffectual petitions to the Amir at Kabul they broke out into open revolt and attacked the Afghan military posts in the district, which fell one after the other.

The tribesmen finally succeeded in shutting up the Governor in Matun, the chief town of the district, and the Amir is reported to have ordered four brigades of troops to advance to his relief. The revolt, which has spread with extraordinary rapidity, is one of no little seriousness, and it is doubtful whether the relief of Matun alone will put an end to the trouble.

Meanwhile numbers of fugitive Afghan soldiers have arrived in Kurram across the Indian border; these men the British political officer has handed over to the Afghan outpost on the Peiwar Kotal.

REGULAR YEARLY
SALARY IS PLAN
OF KEIR HARDIE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—In a recent speech at Swansea Keir Hardie advanced an entirely new theory on the wage question. Speaking of the report that the cabinet was about to appoint a committee to inquire what step could be taken to deal with labor unrest, he declared that he did not hesitate to say that when the report of that committee was published, it would be found that not a single one of the measures which the Labor party advocated would be contained in it.

Mr. Hardie then went on to advocate the dropping of all idea of a minimum wage, and the substitution of a demand of a yearly salary to be paid regularly whether trade was good or bad, and whether factories, pits or mills were working full time or short, or even temporarily closed down.

LAKE N'YAMI NOW
DRIED TO SWAMP

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The large lake known as N'Yami which Livingstone described as a great open waste of water, broken sometimes into waves, has been gradually drying up for years. Ten years ago all that was left was some five acres of shallow water, surrounded by reeds and mud. So shallow had it become that it was only navigable in certain channels. Of late years, the process of drying up has been accelerated, with the result that today the open water has practically disappeared and little more than a swamp remains.

LAKE OF REMARKABLE BEAUTY
FOUND IN CANADIAN ROCKIES

(Reproduced by permission of the Royal Geographical Society)

View taken near lake's outlet by B. Harmon, Banff, shows picturesque surroundings

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—In the Geographical Journal for April an account is given of the discovery by Mrs. Mary Schaffer of a hitherto unknown lake of remarkable beauty in the Canadian Rockies. She has called it Maligne, a name long applied to the tributary of the upper Athabasca by which the new lake is drained.

She obtained the first report of the existence of the lake from a famous guide, James Simpson, who himself had been told of it by some friendly Stoney Indians, one of whose hunting grounds it was.

Her first attempt at reaching it was unsuccessful. At the second attempt the lake was reached and partly navigated on an improvised raft. They urged by a member of the Canadian survey department, and supplied by him with the necessary apparatus, Mrs. Schaffer returned a third time to make a survey of the lake. The Canadian national park commissioner also assisted her by having a trail cut through the wilderness and supplying material for making a boat.

The lake which is about 18 miles long, and is reached by a pass 8000 feet high, has not its equal on the eastern slopes of the Canadian Rockies. Of the flowers growing on the pass, some



(Reproduced by permission of Royal Geographical Society)

Map of Maligne lake, Jasper park, Alberta, found by Mrs. Mary Schaffer

which are elsewhere great rarities, were found growing in profusion. Open stretches of meadow give pasturage to large numbers of mountain goats, and many varieties of duck nest in the neighborhood.

The names inserted by Mrs. Schaffer on her map have been accepted by the geographical board of Canada. Samson peak will provide interesting rock climbing while Urwin and Charlton, on the opposite side, must be from 10,000 to 11,000 feet high.

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THE HOME FORUM

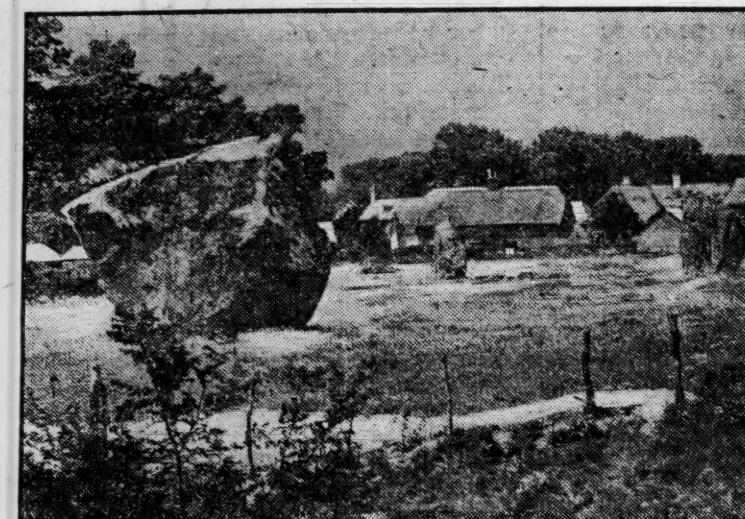
DRUIDICAL TEMPLES IN ENGLAND

THESE are few people who have not heard of the Druidical stones at Stonehenge, near Salisbury, England, but—probably on account of its position just off the main road—not many know of the far more important temple circles at Avebury.

Avebury is about 19 miles north of Stonehenge and about six miles west of Marlborough. The monoliths of Avebury are from 12 to 17 feet high, and there were originally no fewer than 650 of these stones. Whence they came is unknown, as there is no similar stone for a great distance away.

The word Avebury is a corruption of "Abiri," the "mighty ones," and antiquarians claim that the temple was constructed at the time corresponding to that of Abraham. At present only about 24 stones remain; the others have been broken up and destroyed, and the main road to Marlborough now runs over what was part of the two processional avenues, each of which consisted of 200 of these huge stones.

The ground plan was serpent, made up of these two avenues, and in the center on Hackpen hill there was a large temple of 30 stones, and inside this, two smaller circles of 12 stones apiece. The place of sacrifice—now called "the cove"—consisted of three large stones, and



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

SMALLER TEMPLE, AVEBURY, IN WILTSHIRE

stands just outside a farmyard in the pretty village of Avebury.

To enable spectators to see the rites taking place, a mound was made, some 40 feet high, surrounding the larger circle, with a moat 30 feet deep between the temple and the mound.

Half a mile south of the temple lies

Silbury hill, which was used for the purpose of giving a signal at sunrise or sunset for the sacrifices. It is the largest artificial mound in Europe and covers more than five acres of ground.

These Druidical temples of Avebury are probably some of the oldest things in the British Isles.

MOVING GIANT CASTINGS

THE largest castings ever constructed in the history of ship building were recently transported from Darlington to Clydebank, writes an English correspondent. The consignment consisted of the cast steel frames and brackets for the Aquitania, the Cunard Company's new 50,000-ton transatlantic steamer which is now in course of building at Clydebank.

The North Eastern Railway Company, to whom had been entrusted the transport of the consignment, found it impossible to convey it from Darlington to Glasgow, and decided to take advantage of the lull in the traffic on a Sunday morning to transport it to Middlesbrough, and ship it from thence by special steamer to Clydebank.

The dimensions of the castings were of such exceptional size as to greatly exceed the British railway loading gauge.

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Notes on Mount Desert

There is one spot on the coast of Maine where Champlain got the better of Sieur de Monts. While the latter was exploring his newly found possessions on the shores of the Passamaquoddy, the other French adventurer was admiring the beauties and the environments of Frenchman's bay. Especially was his attention directed to one great island where the mountains came down to the sea, and to this discovery he gave the name of L'Isle des Monts Desert. Translated into plain English this would mean, "The isle of the desert mountains," which would seem to imply that the spot was more barren and desolate than it is today, says a writer in the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

It is a long stretch of time from the present back to the year 1604, and the great crags and bleak ocean buttes looked far different to the adventurous Frenchman than to the modern Croesus who builds his magnificent summer home on their beetling summits. Little did Champlain dream what the future had in store, nor could he with prophetic ken foresee the changes that time would bring. It was an age of adventure, hardships and privation, and there was no eye for beauty nor conception of the age of pleasure which was yet to be.

In speaking of Mount Desert we naturally associate it with Bar Harbor, without stopping to think that the latter is but one community while the island covers a space of 100 square miles. It is the largest island on the coast of New England and also the most picturesque. Chief among the elevations of the land is Green mountain, which towers to a height of 1800 feet above the sea which washes its base, and around whose sides are deep gorges and caves whose deep recesses are never penetrated by the rays of the sun. Other mountains are there equally picturesque, and in the deep forests which cover their sides may still be found the antlered deer as in the days of yore.

Character is centrality, the impossibility of being displaced or overset.—Emerson.

Drift of a Bottle

H. P. Adams of Carshalton, Surrey, England, a correspondent says he has received from Santiago, Chile, a letter in which it is stated that the writer had come across a sealed bottle on the coast of the island of Wellington, Chilean southern archipelago, at lat. 49.42 south and long. 74.25 west. The writer having broken the neck of the bottle found a paper on which was inscribed the fact that this bottle had been thrown overboard from the steamer *Infraghiri*, Tys. line, Nov. 17, 1908, in lat. 51.38 south, long. 96.15 east. "Will the finder kindly return this paper with particulars of the find to H. P. Adams, Carshalton, Surrey, England."

It appears that Mr. Adams on a journey which he made in 1908 from London to Melbourne via the Cape, made a practice of every day throwing overboard a bottle containing a note of the ship's position, and a request that the finder would notify him of the facts of the discovery. The bottle found by the Frenchman off the coast of Chile must have traveled between 6000 and 7000 miles, and through the wildest waters of the globe. Of the 40 bottles Mr. Adams threw into the sea this one alone has been heard of.

A great pierced sheet of lead and copper, some silver plates, a group of short swords and a quantity of cannon balls were the product of one day's digging, whilst on another more silver plates and battered copper and lead very much encrusted were brought out.

An interesting find, which is attracting much attention, is an old gillstone which is supposed to be of a decidedly later date than the ships of the Armada.

Pleased With All Three

Wu Ting Fang, who is returning to the United States as minister of the new Chinese republic, is an interesting figure. Some stories of him told in the New York Sun are as follows:

Mr. Wu told an audience which he was addressing in Newark once about the manner in which his marriage had been arranged.

"I never talked to my wife until I met her to marry her," he said. "When I was engaged I was obstinate. Before the marriage was arranged I asked that I be allowed to see her. They refused, but when I persisted and asked to be allowed to see her on the sly, they fixed it so that I could go to a house and see my bride pass by. After sitting in a window for several hours I saw three women pass. I was satisfied. But I did not know which was to be my wife."

Once while he was enjoying an interview by a newspaper man he turned to one of the correspondents and asked: "How much do you earn a year?" "Oh," said the other, "I earn twice as much as I am paid."

"Yes?" said Wu. "Do you find it difficult to save anything on your \$20,000 a year?"

Primrose Day in London

Primrose day made itself felt in London mainly through the presence of the enormous masses of the flower sold at every street corner, on every barrow, in every florist's window, and worse as well

as many a stand. Conservative clinging fondly to the memory of Lord Beaconsfield, writes a correspondent from the British capital.

His statue in Parliament square was very charmingly decorated—great beds of the little flower were made around the base upon which mottoes and sayings in violets were delicately traced out. The upper part was hung with wreaths and festoons composed of primroses alone.

The Constitutional Club were responsible for a fine shield inscribed with the motto "Peace with Honor," and a pillar several feet high, made entirely of primroses, sent by an admirer, was placed directly in front of the statue. Various local habitations of the Primrose League and others supplied masses of the spring flowers worked into very effective and attractive trophies.

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Tobermy Search for Treasure

Some wonderfully interesting finds have been made by the diggers at Tobermy, Scotland, writes a European correspondent. The search for treasure seems to be reaching its richest period, for every day brings to light a new and marvelous relic.

A great pierced sheet of lead and copper, some silver plates, a group of short swords and a quantity of cannon balls were the product of one day's digging, whilst on another more silver plates and battered copper and lead very much encrusted were brought out.

An interesting find, which is attracting

LET your own better nature determine your action in any given situation rather than allow it to be determined by the evil doing of others. Do not allow the evil in others to rule your action—let the best that is in you decide.—Charles R. Brown, citing William Newton Clarke in Congregationalist.

Without losing a single match, the Yale undergraduate chess team recently vanquished a team composed of six members of the faculty, including President Hadley. In football or hockey or pole vaulting or wrestling, such result might have been expected, but chess is a contest of the wits. Perhaps the faculty team was overtrained.—Youth Companion.

PAYER is the natural expression of the heart. One turns instinctively to a power higher than his own for succor from the bewilderment and pain of human life, but when the bewilderment and pain remain unabated one is apt to doubt and distrust or at best to feel that the ordering of the Almighty is beyond the understanding of men on this plane of existence.

In Science and Health, the text-book of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy writes, "Experience teaches us that we do not always receive the blessings we ask for in prayer. There is some misapprehension of the source and means of

all goodness and blessedness, or we should certainly receive that for which we ask" (p. 10).

In the Lord's Prayer which Christ Jesus gave by request to his disciples lesson too deep to be perceived carelessly. If, however, it is studied with open mind one will find that out of the several petitions not one is for material welfare. Its opening lines of adoration are followed by affirmation. Its first supplication, "Give us this day our daily bread," cannot refer to material supply since he has already taught men to take no thought what they shall eat and what they shall drink. His divine request for bread he fully explains when he says, "For the bread of God is

he which cometh down from heaven, and giveth life unto the world." This bread is the spiritual understanding and power which he himself exemplified, and which he claims when he adds, "I am the bread of life."

"Forgive us our debts," or we spiritual poverty, not material, and correlates itself to the concluding supplication to be delivered not only from this specific evil, but from all evil. The beloved John, so rich in the understanding of the spiritual mission of his Lord, leaves little doubt in the mind of the student of his Gospel as to the nature of that prayer which asks and receives.

"Whosoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you." "Without me ye can do nothing." "Hitherto have ye asked nothing in my name; and ye shall receive." Clearly there must be some vital difference between asking in his name and not so asking, and one must dig deep into the spiritual import of the Master's words and life to find that difference. It is no metaphor when he says "I am . . . the truth," for he affirms this before Pilate, scourged, bruised and bleeding, when men lose their phraseology. "Thou sayest that I am a king," he answers, "to this end was I born, and for this cause I came into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth." And he did bear witness unto the truth in the destruction of sin, sickness and death, with the higher spiritual law, proving these claims false.

If Jesus' words were true, "without me ye can do nothing," and "I am the truth," then it is the lack of the truth or spiritual understanding that has robbed prayer of its efficacy. "Ask in my name," he instructs, in sharp contrast to "Hitherto have ye asked nothing in my name," and "Ye shall receive."

Through the study of the text-book of Christian Science one learns the vital difference between old prayers of suffering supplication and his present prayers of the affirmation of spiritual law and the understanding thereof. The poverty of the one and the unquestioned realization of the other bases a demonstrable faith on "works" that is with "sign following." Perceiving the spirit of the Lord's Prayer Mrs. Eddy says, "What we most need is the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love and good deeds" (Science and Health, p. 4). Not material gifts, not personal aggrandizement, but spiritual "bread" and its daily expression.

SERVICE OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY

THERE are still some persons who cavil over free education, finding that people rarely value what they do not have to pay for. Such theorists are even faster set against making college education too easy for the folk in general; but the following passages from an article in the Century by Edward Alsworth Ross point to the fact that the people do appreciate such advantages.

The offer of a college course at a nominal fee has brought down on the western colleges of the United States a veritable avalanche of students. Massachusetts has 223 of her youth in college for every 100,000 of her population, while New York has 198 matriculates. But Illinois and Wisconsin have respectively 230 and 246 sons and daughters in college for every 100,000 of population. The two eastern states boast of many famous educational centers, but fewer than half the students in Massachusetts come from the Bay state, and only three fifths of those in New York colleges hail from the Empire state; so that the college trend in these states by no means matches the glory of their universities.

The difference in tuition between the big universities of the two regions runs from \$125 to \$200. There is also a difference in the cost of living, and what is more, in the prevailing style of living. It will cost a Wisconsin student at least \$500 less to obtain a first-class degree than it will cost a Massachusetts student, and this is a great lift to any one who is on his own resources. It is gratuitous education, not a sharper thirst for learning, that accounts for the much larger proportion of western young people who, by stretching on tiptoe, contrive to pluck the college sheepskin. The state's standing offer to give away instruction costing it from \$400 to \$600 draws out an astonishing number of aspirants from families with small means. Indeed, there seems to be no limit to the number of high school graduates who can achieve four years at college if they have set their hearts on it.

From "The Prelude"

HENCE the highest bliss of Whom they are, habitually interfered through every image and through every thought,

And all affections by communion raised

From earth to heaven, from human to divine;

Hence endless occupation for the soul,

Whether discursive or intuitive;

Hence cheerfulness for acts of daily life,

Fear, which best foresight need not

Most worthy then of trust when most intense.

Hence amid ills that vex and wrongs that crush

Our hearts—if here the words of Holy Writ

May with fit reverence be applied—that peace

Which passeth understanding, that repose

In moral judgments which from this pure source

Must come, or will by man be sought in vain.

Oh! who is he that hath his whole life long Preserved, enlarged, this freedom in himself?

For this alone is genuine liberty:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, May 20, 1912

Shipping and the Panama Canal

THE Panama canal bill, now before the House at Washington, the seven-hour discussion it occasioned on Thursday, and all the debate upon its provisions that is to follow during the limited time to be allotted to its consideration, has served and will serve to indicate very clearly the wide diversity of political and public opinion in the United States with relation to shipping and transportation interests. It has become a well-recognized fact that almost any move looking to the restoration of the American merchant marine, no matter how well intended, is likely to meet with heated opposition, and that this opposition is as likely to spring up in the ranks of those who would restore the stars and stripes to the sea as in the ranks of those who are content to let the ocean-carrying trade remain in foreign hands. The feeling that has characterized the entire merchant marine controversy for the last forty years appears now, from the opening debate, to have centered in the discussion of the Panama canal bill.

This measure prescribes a form of government for the Canal Zone, gives authority to assess tolls against ships using the waterway and closes the canal to all steamships owned or dominated by railroad interests. It also provides that there shall be no preferential treatment of American-owned ships in the matter of tolls. President Taft, in a recent message, recommended that tolls be remitted, at least experimentally, in the case of American vessels, but the committee in charge of the measure adhered to the contrary position. The bill gives the President authority to assess tolls not to exceed \$1.25 per ton registered tonnage, but it stipulates that all nations must be treated alike.

Just to illustrate how easily complications may slip into a matter of this kind, it will not be out of place to touch upon the point raised by Representative Knowland, the ranking minority, or Republican, member of the committee. Calling attention to the provision inhibiting the passage through the canal of vessels owned by competitive railroad interests, he contended that this would hold good against American railroads only, that the Canadian Pacific or some other Canadian line could send its steamships through the waterway without objection. This contingency, evidently, had been overlooked, because when the point was raised the chairman of the committee was unable to meet it save by promising that the problem would have attention later.

Few pieces of legislation before Congress in recent years have called for nicer adjustment than the management of the Panama canal demands. There are treaty obligations, to begin with, that cannot be ignored or avoided. There are responsibilities to the civilized world that must be kept in sight. The international character of the canal must be recognized. And keeping all of these well in view, there are national interests to be forwarded and protected. The world will not question the right of the United States to absolute authority over the waterway, but the world will be critical, and rightfully so, of the manner in which that authority is exercised.

THE American Bible Society issued 3,691,201 complete copies of the Scriptures last year. This is only one of many agencies engaged in distributing the book that continues, far beyond all others, to be the most widely read volume in print.

ONE of the most hopeful and encouraging things connected with the coming Fourth of July observance in the United States is that the arrangements making for it in many places are as sane as the celebration is expected to be.

THERE is something in Professor Sedgwick's proposal for the grading of oysters that will appeal to all reasonable people. Oysters should, at least, rank with lobsters in this respect.

IT is said that Indiana loses \$15,000,000 annually through the growth of weeds. Literature has its penalties as well as its rewards.

Right of Women to Work and Wage

DISCUSSION of all phases of the woman question might as well be welcomed cheerfully, for whether welcome or not we are going to have it. The whole problem of woman as an independent factor in the social and industrial situation is up for debate. Let it be debated fairly and without heat. Nothing that concerns woman and her welfare can be of less concern to man than to herself. It is absurd to attempt in this connection alignment on grounds of sex. Plainly stated, there is no sex question; the rights of women cannot be separated from those of men without the impairment of the rights of both. The point of importance in the treatment of the subject is, What is best for the human family?

Certain of the trades organizations are opposed to the employment in the industries of married women on the ground that unmarried women are thereby often deprived of work. There are those within and without the trade organizations who believe that unmarried women should not be employed in the industries, for the alleged reason that men are thereby deprived of work. Or the position is taken in both cases that even though there be work enough to go around, the "intrusion" of woman into the field cheapens the labor of men. In other words, if men had a monopoly of all forms of productive employment, they could command better wages, and, as some will have it, be better prepared to take care of the women.

This is rather more sentimental than sensible. Experience shows that where men have had practically a monopoly of industrial employment women have suffered rather than benefited by the condition. It is only within the half century or so that has seen woman industrially emancipated that she has been able to assert her equality and her independence with any degree of success. She was forced to work and win before she could rise, in man's eyes, above the level of the inferior. Whatever may happen now, whether economic changes shall be brought about that will relieve her of the burden of earning her livelihood, she has proved her capacity and ability to do for herself.

For the present, in too large a number of cases, woman must make her own way. She is forced by circumstances to come into competition with her sister and with her brother in the struggle for existence. It is still, in most instances, an unequal struggle; but the inequality and inequity of it are growing less acute. For this,

credit must be given to the genius as well as to the industry and fidelity of woman. She is winning her way against odds. It is not for any man, or any body of men, to restrain her simply because of her sex. She has a right to work and a right to excel in her work. There is no more reason why she should hold back for man than that man should hold back for her, under present social and industrial conditions. If anything needs changing, it is these conditions, and it must be said that woman, clear-headed and clean-minded, is contributing more than man toward bringing the change about. Man, in all probability, would never have realized how much need there is for a change that will restore woman to her natural place at his side, as a helpmeet and inspiration, if she had not through her declaration of industrial independence forced it upon him.

AS TIME gives more perspective to the conference between Shintoists, Buddhists and Christians held in Japan late in February the more clearly does it appear that this conference was important. It was born of recognition by officialdom that national morals demanded the invigoration that only religion sincerely held can give. It expressly discriminated against Confucianism as being only an ethic lacking in religious motive and therefore inadequate for needs of the hour and of coming generations. It renewed, in a striking way, governmental sanction of Christianity as a faith worthy of an equal chance to win popular attachment. It put an end to a certain scorn of all religion as superstition, which was prevalent in some academic and intellectual circles. Last but not least it broke down the barriers between devout believers, oriental and occidental, and led to joint action by them which will deeply affect the course of education in the empire and give to it a more spiritual note. There was no attempt made at the conference to formulate anything like a statement of a common faith; but much was done to indicate a common feeling of loyalty to a religious ideal of life and an ethical basis for patriotism. Here was its chief value in the eyes of the dynasty and of the ruling states.

Not only in Europe and America is the propaganda of attack on all authority busy with dispersion of its literature. Japan is facing the same problem as her western rivals; and the situation in her case is made more acute by claims for the dynasty; claims which, as Basil Chamberlain has recently been pointing out to readers in England, are virtually such as to make unquestioning loyalty to them the highest possible form of religion, from the Mikado's standpoint. That this dynastic form of religion, concentrated on the person of the political sovereign, will always last, no one in Japan conversant with the record of democracy's attitude toward religion believes. Japanese historians, trained to the modern method of investigation and publication of results, are not likely always to remain submissive to a check when they venture to describe the rise to power of the present dynasty and the cult of the Mikado's divinity. Prudential motives now make for silence and formal obeisance; but no doubt some day change will come, and the longer delayed the more radical it is likely to be.

RECENTLY from Philadelphia, U. S. A., was shipped the first section of a sun-power pumping plant upon order of the Egyptian government. The apparatus, according to the Technical World, had been in operation in Tacony, a suburb of the city named, and was there subjected to a thorough inspection of commissioners sent over for the purpose by the Khedive. It is the achievement of Frank Shuman who has given years to the study and development of the principle involved, and it is said that now, on the assurance of the Khedive's commissioners and English financiers that the apparatus will perform the work expected of it, orders are pouring in upon the Tacony mechanician in great numbers, the result being that Mr. Shuman has found it necessary to begin the erection of a large plant for the construction of the machines.

Even a casual reference to what is expected of the new apparatus carries one swiftly into the borderland of romance. Irrigation and dry farming have, literally, caused the desert to bloom like the rose, but here we are to consider a contrivance of human ingenuity that will compel the sun to pump the water that is necessary to vegetation throughout those arid areas far removed from mountain lake or stream, and in which there is not to be found even the minimum of moisture required for successful dry farming. The object of the Shuman plant is to draw power from the sun, or to apply the power in the sunlight to pumps that will draw water from the bosom of the earth, whether it be in "the sun-baked wastes of the Nile, the arid lands of the Texas Panhandle, the nitrate fields of Chile, or the deserts of Africa."

Apparently there is no question that Mr. Shuman has solved in a practical way, and for practical purposes, the problem upon which so many inventors and thinkers have been engaged for years. Toys have been set in motion frequently by sun power, and here and there machines have been operated; but they have lacked both sufficient power and sufficient reliability to make them practicable. The plant that is being shipped to Egypt is rated for 10,000 horsepower and similar ones, it is said, will cost little more to manufacture than a boiler for a steam engine of the same horsepower capacity. The plant in question is expected to operate in the Nile country eight hours a day on an average. At Tacony it is said to have turned out on an average 3200 gallons of water a minute, throwing it as high as thirty-five feet. Under an Egyptian sun it is expected to do three times, possibly four times, as well as this. Of course, it is all very wonderful, but perhaps the most wonderful thing about it is that, by both mechanical engineers and capitalists, the perfection of this apparatus is now taken as a matter of course.

OHIO is properly proud of the fact that, like Virginia, she is the mother of Presidents; but that is very different from being an aunt to all the candidates.

THE fact is borne in upon public men more and more that it is far better to wait until the line is not busy, even though one has to wait all day, than to write.

A MEMBER of the British Parliament says that the United States wastes too much time upon elections. Rather say its time is wasted in regretting their results.

SMALLER holes in the toy savings banks will be necessary for complete safety when the half-cent pieces come into use.

THE national Socialist convention has named Eugene V. Debs of Terre Haute, for President and former Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee for Vice-President. The choice of Mr. Debs was expected, as he has claims to the honor based on long-continued willingness to be a candidate without hope. Socialists naturally expect some gain over the vote polled in the last presidential election. But whether this increase will be affected to any considerable extent by general political conditions is problematical. If both the historic parties nominate radicals, the Socialist vote can hardly show a marked increase. If the old parties select conservative or even moderate standard-bearers, then Socialist hopes will rise. Voters are in an exceedingly disturbed mood; they are not paying much heed to the advice of either orators or editors, nor are they caring much about party ties and traditions. This being so, the greater will be the seduction of an appeal such as Messrs. Debs and Seidel will make.

Within the convention just held an important issue has been fought out, born of the emergence of syndicalism in the American labor ranks. The party of violence, of resort to class warfare, of refusal to share in political activities, of denunciation of government as such, has been defeated. Socialism has refused to accept the dictate of anarchism. The Industrial Workers of the World faction has been routed, but whether only temporarily remains to be seen. At the present state of the fight Congressman Victor Berger and not William D. Haywood is on top.

Any other decision would have wrecked the party as it is now composed. Americans will not accept the code of separation, individualism and anarchism posited by the syndicalist theory. Opposite tendencies of cooperation, mass movement and protection of the weak by the many make a far more persuasive appeal to the citizen, native or foreign born, who is a true American. The real allies of the syndicalists are men of wealth, ample education, established social position and holding special privileges, who wish their class to dominate, who look with contempt on duties of citizenship, and who subtly set law at defiance by taking advantage of its crudities and imperfections, the same being pointed out to them by learned legal counsel. Anti-social practices by such persons make electors at the other extreme of society vote for any party that promises to end privilege and equalize opportunities.

Peace Propaganda Rightly Begun

AN OLD and familiar saying to the effect that he who writes the ballads of the country exercises a greater influence than he who makes its laws might in these days be truthfully put somewhat in this fashion: "I care not who makes the laws or writes the ballads of the country if I may be permitted to compile the textbooks of its schools." The peace societies appear to have been moved by such a thought in urging upon the United States bureau of education, and to the point of success, the idea of distributing gratuitously to the schools of the nation the outline of a course of study based on the principle of good will to men. For many years school children have had war presented to them in false colors and alluring forms. National prejudices, passions and hatreds have been excused, condoned and even justified in their eyes through appeals to their lower emotions. Martial pageantry and hero worship have been employed to shut out from their youthful vision the sordid and sorrier side of warfare. The blare of the trumpet and the huzzas of the victors have shut out from their hearing the anguish of the battlefield.

The United States bureau of education, through the propaganda of peace instruction upon which it has entered, has taken a step which should speedily have the effect of turning the child thought of the nation into different channel, for the beginning is being made in the elementary grades. Instead of parading before the children pictures that hint indulgence in the grosser emotions, effort is directed toward the inculcation of a love of the ways of harmony and peace. The child is taught to be patient, forbearing, to develop self-restraint, self-control, to show consideration for others, to curb all tendencies toward anger and passion, to be gentle, kind and calm.

The design of this movement, it is almost unnecessary to say, is to start the children of the land aright. This is no less worthy than wise. If the children of the land are started aright, the men and women of the land may be trusted to take care of themselves with reference to peace and war and all other human problems. To get at the children is to get at the root of the matter. More beneficial propaganda than this could hardly be set afoot. Here, at least, federalism is praiseworthy on all moral and patriotic grounds.

THE issue between President Johnson of the American League and the Detroit players is a simple one, and he is to be credited with valor in drawing the distinction so clearly. Baseball is a sport in which Americans are passionately interested. They can and they do carry hero-worship in connection with players like Cobb to absurd extremes, but not injurious ones so long as the heroes deserve admiration. No provocation justifies a player in losing his temper and resorting to physical violence in drubbing a critical spectator. By so doing he becomes a lawbreaker and mars his own reputation. A team manager and the local police can arbitrate in a matter like this better than an irate player. Consequently, President Johnson is quite right in making it clear that no prestige of any player and no creditable record of service can extenuate lawlessness and thwart punishment. The league team players can be about better business than siding with Cobb rather than with President Johnson, for the latter, we feel sure, will have public opinion with him.

Wherever and whenever mob lawlessness makes players and umpires suffer it is the duty of local police to interfere for the defense of decency and law. Wherever and whenever players become rowdies it is the duty of managers and league presidents to deal with them summarily. The great American-sport is not to be commercialized or brutalized, if law-abiding and genuine sport-lovers can have their way. Such spectators have naught but regret that Cobb has sullied a fine record. They hope President Johnson will stand by his position and follow the impulses of his best self. A surrender on the issue involved would have a bad effect wherever professional baseball flourishes.

THE back-lot beginner might as well learn first as last that the things he plants will not come up until they get ready.

Keeping Baseball Free from Rowdyism